



## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU, *Editor*

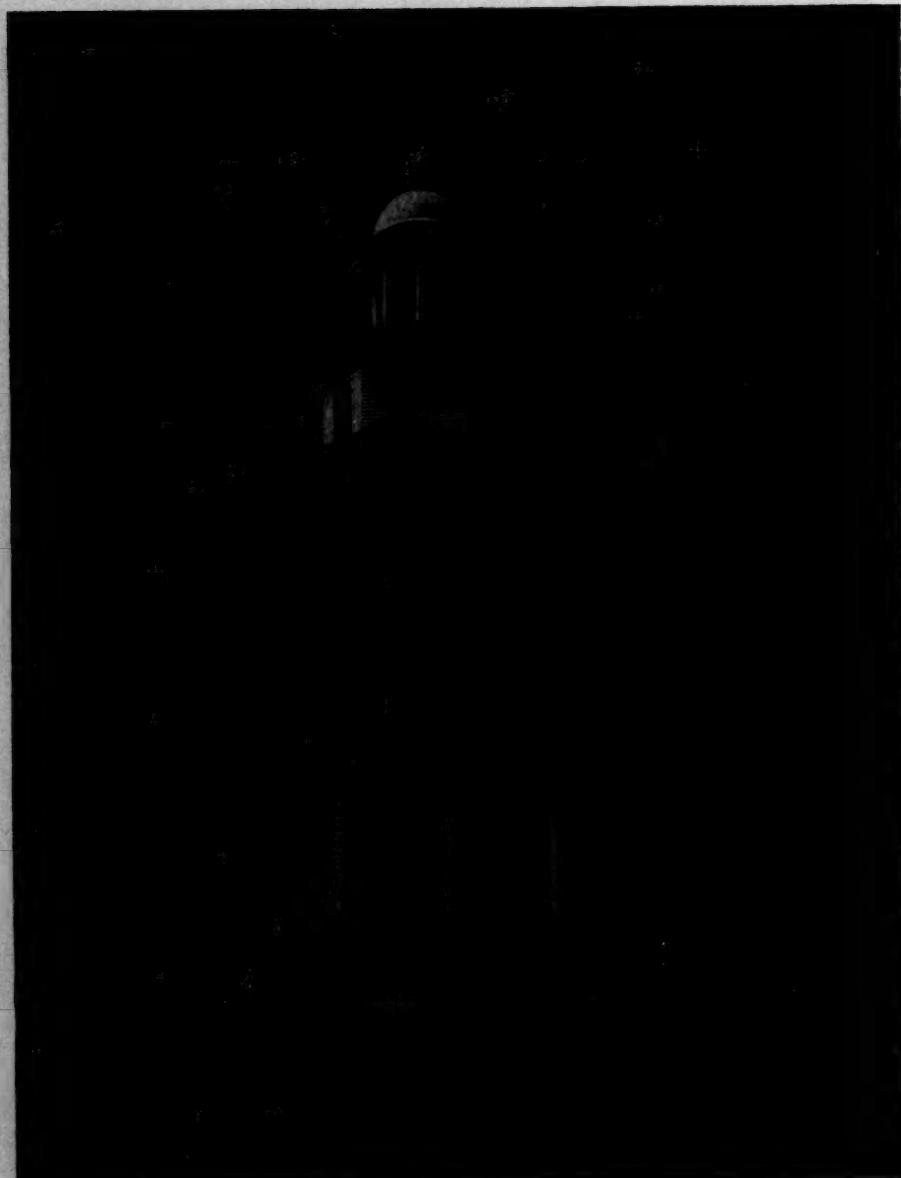
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*McDowell Hall, St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland*

## The President General's Message



### *That Reminds Me:*

ANOTHER Continental Congress is a matter of history now. The record written during that week is once again a chapter to which every Daughter can point with pride. Our Society continues to be one of progress and accomplishment on all fronts.

\* \* \* \* \*

The final check has been issued by the Treasurer General for the National Tribute Grove in California, thereby once more completing one of the long list of projects of our Society. Proper dedicatory services will be held in September under the direction of Mrs. Charles A. Christin, Chairman of Conservation.

\* \* \* \* \*

One of the outstanding features of this Congress was the enthusiasm displayed by states, chapters and members in reaching the goal of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars for our Building Fund. Please keep your dollars rolling in, because we have bills to meet each month. Every dollar borrowed means interest to pay, and therefore more money to raise. Remember that our goal of \$500,000.00 slightly more than half pays the bill.

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The purchase of postcards, blotters, matches and plates all adds money to the building fund. Each State Regent has the prices for these articles and every Daughter should consider herself a committee of one to aid in their sales.

\* \* \* \* \*

Upon different occasions in these messages I have urged the practice of chapters in sending as delegates members who have never attended a Congress. I am happy to report messages of inspiration from those attending their first Congress this year, and I am confident that much good both to delegates and chapters will be the result. I consequently repeat this suggestion.

\* \* \* \* \*

This Congress adopted unusually strong resolutions, many of them pertaining to the security of our country. I urge that each chapter make a study of these resolutions in order that each member may be informed upon our policies. Many of these resolutions make excellent discussion for chapter programs, and additional information can be secured from the National Defense Office.

*Estella A. O'Byrne*

*President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

# What Constitutes Good Citizenship?

OF all the blessings bestowed upon Americans through the Constitution and Bill of Rights, freedom of speech is probably the one most cherished. It is exalted from the pulpit and the platform and via the press and the radio.

One odd point which so many seem to overlook, however, is that this freedom of utterance is not a one-way street but branches out into all the avenues of human life and liberty.

Perhaps one of the best illustrations is the letter which a young student wrote to the D. A. R. Maryland State Society (and rather ungraciously gave to the newspapers for publication) when he returned a Good Citizenship Award which in 1943 had been bestowed upon him in good faith.

His stated reason was that he considered the Daughters of the American Revolution were "not good citizens." Now that is quite a large order, considering that the organization numbers approximately 165,000 members. Surely there must be some percentage therein of women who could qualify for the same attributes of good citizenship which the young man so boastfully claims for himself.

But then youth is so often impatient with the deliberations and decisions of adults and overlooks the fact that the passing of time brings to all a state of maturity and the consequent acquirement of different viewpoints.

This student is not the only one who found fault with the resolutions adopted by the Fifty-Eighth Continental Congress, but to the objectors no apology is offered, now or ever.

The Daughters are in favor of restrictive immigration, at least for the time being, because they believe that the returned service men and American labor in general should have the first chance at jobs and the privilege of earning an honest living.

The same reason holds true in regard

to health insurance, Federal aid to education and any other legislative measures which, if enacted into laws, would restrict freedom of action and lead this country down the path of socialism—otherwise government control. All that is in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, by which this Society stands.

In the words of the late Alfred E. Smith—a most zealous patriot—"Now let us look at the record."

As has so often been stated before, the activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution are directed strictly along humanitarian lines, viz., the upbuilding and education of little children and developing youth; giving aid and comfort to aliens—one enterprise being the printing and distribution of manuals in eighteen different languages; and many, many other services which willing hearts and ready hands are pleased to render.

Even before Pearl Harbor this Society mobilized for war service, state by state and chapter by chapter and did its magnificent bit during those difficult years in all branches of endeavor. No task was too menial, no effort too great and all demands were met with courage and in a sacrificial spirit. And don't let anyone forget that the purchase of War Bonds totalled far beyond the two-billion-dollar mark.

Now the Daughters are building a large addition to their two properties in Washington in order to meet the needs of a rapidly growing membership. That is being financed *within* the organization. No outside help is asked or expected.

The Daughters have always had a happy way of piloting their own craft and minding their own business. That system has worked so well that it may safely be recommended for more general usage.

GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU,  
*Editor.*

# Our American Destiny --- 1949

BY THE HONORABLE KARL E. MUNDT

*United States Senator from South Dakota*

IT IS fitting and proper that the formal opening program of this great Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution should take place in historic Constitution Hall and in what has virtually become the Capital City of the World on the day that is recognized among the Christians of the universe as Easter Monday. There is much that the present has to share in similarity of problem and purpose with that first Easter Monday of nearly nineteen centuries ago.

At that time, a tiny population living on the southern shores of the Mediterranean Sea looked around it and saw a world filled with great challenges from the evil forces which had so recently crucified and condemned the Man of Galilee. It was an area of the world in an era of history however, that was inspired by a great new hope and confidence born of the resurrection; and it was a people inspired by the knowledge that theirs was a belief and a cause which was worth proclaiming and projecting.

Today, likewise, the world is filled with the challenge of evil—with the challenge of war, of Communism, and of the slow insidious loss of human dignity and the importance of the individual citizen in many areas. We also, however, have but recently entered a new era of hopefulness produced by victory in a great war and by being given a second chance to recognize and to repel the forces of evil before they again engulf us in slavery or make us fight a bloody conflict to avert surrender. Once again, people have a cause worth proclaiming, and projecting, and that cause, today, is the American Formula of Freedom—the only formula with which Christianity can work its inspiring guidance and its eternal truisms successfully.

That formula and that cause, members of the D. A. R., is our free, competitive economic and political way of life that has made America great and kept it strong and that has become our American Destiny in 1949 to proclaim, to project, and to protect both at home and abroad.

Our American concept of political independence and competitive private enterprise today, like Christianity nineteen centuries ago, is under attack and once again devoted disciples are required to explain its power and purposes and to teach others to respect and understand its principles and virtues. Who better than the members of this Society can qualify for the distinction of being these modern disciples of (1) Good living (2) Sound economics (3) Political freedoms and (4) Peace preserving policies?

Your ancestors came to our shores to procure and secure precisely those factors which we are here today called upon to defend.

## *The Present Picture*

Roughly speaking, the history of the world is divided into three great eras insofar as man's relationship to man, to his government, and to his economic environment is concerned.

From thirty centuries B. C. until 1215, history reveals one vast melancholy era in which mankind spent more time making less progress than in any other epoch. The reason for this long period of slow-motion progress in the direction of political and economic rights and privileges is that this first era of history found man lacking all four of the beacon lights of freedom which have consistently illuminated the bright path of American progress.

1. Good living was by and large either an existence so remote from the average man that he never even dreamed he could realize it for himself, or it was a status rigidly restricted for the enjoyment of the select and privileged few.

2. Sound economics was so obscure a goal that a condition of trade, effort, and exchange existed generally in which the strong ruled the weak with ruthless greed and which all but the most powerful were the ceaseless victims of their hereditary or military rulers.

3. Political freedoms had not been made secure and acceptable for mankind any-

where in any permanent status and one had to court the favor of his rulers or accept their mandates and edicts with a cringing lack of resistance to survive at all.

4. Peace preserving policies on the basis of ethical considerations or the rights of self-determination were unthought of and wars were the order of the day with subjects of the State considered the legitimate expendables to advance the power or prestige of their sovereigns. Wars were indeed made by the potentates and fought by the people in that long era in the dismal existence of mankind.

The second era of history from the standpoint of its emphasis upon the relationship of man to his government and to his rights of self-determination, began in 1215 with the signing of the Magna Charta by King John of England. Then for the first time man succeeded in forcing his sovereign to reduce to writing certain guarantees limiting the rights of the ruler and specifying certain rights for the ruled. It was a great forward stride. It began an era of more than seven successive centuries of progress in the direction of what we now recognize as the American way of life. There followed the Petition of Rights, accepted by King Charles I in 1628; the Bill of Rights of Britain in 1689 which gave our British cousins their closest approximation to our written Constitution; the Declaration of Independence of 1776; our own Constitution of the United States in 1789 and its ratification with its ten new amendments as our American Bill of Rights in 1791.

Once given a start up the long ladder of political independence and private economic enterprise, mankind everywhere moved forward rapidly from 1215 and the British and Americans who gave most emphasis, both to political independence and the encouragement and protection of the rights of competitive private enterprise, outdistanced anything that either history or the contemporary scene provided. Man became the captain of his fate. He earned and enjoyed more leisure, a better education, a greater culture, a home which even the State recognized as his individual castle, and a political independence which no prince or potentate could deny or destroy. For over 700 years, people everywhere with but brief and unimportant deviations from the rule moved forward toward the good life, soundness and sanity in

economics and politics, and even wars grew less frequent as the individual who fought the battles came to have something to say about the time and place and purpose of these wars.

It is not as easy to designate the exact time and place of the beginning of our third and present era of political and economic history as it was to start the first with the dawn of civilization and the second with the signing of the Magna Charta. Few objective students or observers will dispute, however, that this current era had its start in the early 1930's, perhaps a little earlier in some countries and a little later in others.

In the United States, I suspect the date November 17, 1933, might mark more accurately than most the turning point from our forward march toward more and more importance of the individual and less and less importance of his elected government in the national capital.

The start down into the valley from whence we had come or over a new trail toward a goal we are not even yet able to describe or designate can determine which it was so as to best fit with your own diagnosis of what lies ahead of us. It began, in my opinion, on November 17, 1933, when the United States gave official recognition—and thereby implied its sanction—of the Communist regime in Russia. In fact, I believe there is some relationship between the problems which we now confront and the action which we took in 1933.

In all events, from the early 1930's—in virtually every country of this world including ours—the areas of individual freedom, of political independence, and of private enterprise and initiative have been steadily shrinking. In some countries they have shrunk so rapidly that today they are but a memory of the past; in others, they have simply reached the hopeless twilight of a Socialist state which struggles futilely with its problems, which utilizes vast gifts of money and material from its capitalistic English speaking neighbor to finance its false experiments, and which seemingly has yet to realize that Socialism is but the empty, desolate, hopeless half-way house which serves as the ante-room to the dark dungeons of Communism or some other form of totalitarian tyranny. In still other countries the final decision to turn back from the high peaks of great advancement has not yet been made but even in those—

yes, even in ours—the push and the plan and the program no longer are devoted to the proposition of how best to utilize the successful formulas of the past in order to achieve even greater objectives in the future. We, too, have begun to listen to the siren call of the ever seductive State which endlessly lures its victims with promises of easy living and inevitably concludes the drama by applying the cruel whiplash of coercive power to their collective backs.

Throughout the world the four great beacons of freedom are less effective either by being darkened altogether in some areas, by having difficulty in deciding upon their directional beams and focus in others, or in still others by having so many men with good intentions but bad memories tampering with their sustaining mechanism that they are out of commission altogether for good bits of time.

1. Good living still is enjoyed by great numbers but a sense of artificiality has surrounded it. People are worried about newcomers in the neighborhood, and crime, depression, war, and excessive taxation, have denied good living to many of our fellows.

2. Sound economic principles are attacked by Socialism or have surrendered to it or its coercive comrade, Communism.

3. Political freedoms were snuffed out by the Nazis, the Fascists and the Shinto priests. They are kept out by the Communists. Some Socialists would sell them out for a mess of pottage or trade them in exchange for a sense of security which in many quarters has replaced opportunity as the great American goal.

4. Peace policies since the last great war seem to have become less, rather than more effective, than after World War I. The ugly memories of Yalta and Potsdam—the recent unsavory era of appeasement of post-war Russia which in some areas is not yet ended—and the forensic fiascos of most United Nations proposals for collective security provide little cause for exaltation in the field of international relations.

Members of the D. A. R., what I have presented is not a pretty picture or a promising report on history. It is, however, I believe a candid camera view of where we have been and where we now find ourselves.

We must stop this cravenly and devitalizing retreat from freedom and from the

basic verities and virtues of our American way of life. We must stop it now. We must stop it at home and abroad or face up to the fact that we shall have to surmount Communism in war or surrender to it in weary disillusionment. Neither is a pleasant alternative. And I believe there are things—many things—realistic, practical things—that you and I can do to stop this retreat and to rejoin a parade of progress under the colors of the American system. Let me cite some of them to you tonight in concluding my address.

#### *An Action Agenda for Our American Destiny*

In order to fulfill what I consider the prodigious proportions of the challenges to our American Destiny in 1949, I think we must each and all enlist at some point of an action agenda which will operate both at home and abroad to rekindle and strengthen the four great beacon lights of an enduring Christian civilization based on proven principles and policies of solid survival value.

In the field of world affairs, the Congress a year ago, cooperating with the State Department and the White House, took what I felt was a constructive, forward and a consistent step in support of freedom. We enacted into law and implemented with our treasure the so-called Marshall Plan—or ECA as it has currently come to be called. At the time we passed this legislation, I was a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. I attended all the committee meetings, I heard all of the testimony. I spent six weeks in Europe investigating and visiting with officials in every Marshall Plan Country. I checked conditions by personal visit to all of the countries behind the Iron Curtain including Russia. I was a member of every conference committee on matters of dispute between the Senate and the House as the legislation was being fashioned, and revamped, and finally enacted into law.

Out of this experience, I came to understand the Marshall Plan or ECA to mean a positive declaration of American foreign policy which said this—and only this—no less and no more: TO THE EXTENT OF OUR ABILITY, THE UNITED STATES IS RESOLVED TO GIVE ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES ANYWHERE IN THE

WORLD WHO ARE WILLING AND ABLE TO RESIST FURTHER COMMUNIST AGGRESSION AND WHO WILL JOIN WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH US IN THIS COMMON OBJECTIVE.

I thought then, and I think now, that such an American foreign policy can be justified and defended both on the basis of our national interests and on the basis of the best method at this time for maintaining permanent peace. Furthermore, if vigorously administered and consistently employed I believe such a policy has great prospect for success. I was an early, a vigorous, and an articulate supporter of this policy.

This year I voted for further appropriations for the ECA but with much less enthusiasm than a year ago. The reason is a simple, obvious one. The words "Assistance to countries anywhere in the World" have been stricken from the significance of this program; they have ceased to be pertinent, though not due to any action of Congress.

No assistance is now being extended to China. Asia has apparently been marked off as a "lost cause." Over half of the people of this globe are being left to shift for themselves and seem about to fall into the clutches of Communism. Against this awful possibility and this imminent prospect, our State Department not only frowns on efforts by Congress to extend some help to avert this calamity but offers nothing—definitely, positively, eloquently, and completely nothing—as an alternative program with any prospect for success. Thus half our world seems to be collapsing before our very eyes while we try to stem the tide of Communism by building a higher, broader, and more expensive dike on one side of the river while leaving the red waters to rush into the flood plains of Asia without obstruction or resistance on the other side. To me, it is a devastating and a most discouraging prospect.

But, there is little that you or I can do about our foreign policy—at least not here tonight. America desperately needs, however, a redefinition of our foreign policy. It needs to be clarified and above all it must be made consistent. We need a positive, consistent, inclusive, effective, understandable—and above all a realistic foreign policy which will resist evil where it finds it and which will realize that a world, like

an egg, can not be half bad and half good without bringing ruin to the whole.

By our need for a new foreign policy, I mean specifically it must be one which enables us to organize, lead, and assist freedom loving nations where we can find them and other Communist resisting nations where we must work with them so that people everywhere can have real collective security against civilization's greatest menace—aggressive, Godless, conspiratorial international Communism.

I mean, we must develop an international program for controlling the atomic bomb—a challenge which we have not moved forward successfully one single inch to meet through international means since we first dropped a bomb on Hiroshima.

I mean we must find or force or create a way within or without the structure of the United Nations for preventing Russia with its veto from continuing to be both the dictator of her own conquests and the dictator of international policies at Lake Success.

On the home front, you and I can work our wills more immediately and with prompt effectiveness. On the home front, too, we find equally great challenges to our American Destiny.

We can do much—the D.A.R. has done and is doing much—and there is much more that all of us can do to meet the challenge of communism and of other assorted varieties of creeping collectivism and invasions of the rights of private individuals.

In the field of legislation, I think Congress—this Congress—should enact legislation similar to that proposed in the so-called Mundt-Nixon Bill which last year passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 319 to 56 but which never reached the floor of a Senate not yet fully awakened to the real significance of Communism. That bill is again before both Houses of Congress. I hope it will pass this session and I know it will have your active and articulate support. There are other legislative safeguards which we should also establish in America, but I think a law to define, identify, expose, and register the activities of conspiratorial Communists and their fellow travelers should come first.

In the field of education, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has done and is equipped to do great work in getting information to the people on the true

size and significance of the Communist peril and program at home.

In the field of community action, I think there exists today the most crying and urgent need for prompt effort on the part of all our patriotic citizens. At the community level—at the level of the individual community organization and citizen—we need in America today as never before a re-awakening of patriotic responsibility and action. There is much that needs to be done here and now to proclaim, to project, and to protect our American way of life. If we are to win this fight to preserve our political independence and our competitive system of private enterprise, every community must recruit its full quota of volunteers to help in this contest to keep America American.

To be specific once again, I want to urge you when you return to your respective homes to join in an effort to have created in every community across this land a vast network of American Enterprise Committees. By that I mean, I hope that every Chamber of Commerce, every Commercial Club, every Chapter of the D. A. R., every Labor Union local, every Church group, every Women's Club, Veterans Post, Rotary, Kiwanis or other luncheon club will organize an American Enterprise Committee comprised of the best and most able citizens in its membership.

There are four specific courses of action which I would like to recommend to each such Committee organized for the proud purpose of protecting and projecting the basic factors of our American Enterprise System of political freedom and private ownership:

(1) I feel that every school and college in America should have at least one course or subject taught to its students which might appropriately and accurately be defined as a course in "What's Right With America." Our young people hear and read so much about what's wrong with America both in and out of school that I think education fails its noblest opportunity when it fails to include a course—a definite, clearly named, proudly taught course—in "What's Right With America." Most of you will find no such courses, now, in the schools and colleges of your own home towns. But most of you—in fact all of you—can have such courses by a year from now if commit-

tees such as I have suggested make that a major community project for the rest of 1949.

(2) I would like to see these American Enterprise Committees sponsor in each American Community one week out of each year to be set aside as "Know Your America Week." Let it start with sermons in every church about what's right with America. Let there be pageants and programs throughout the week stressing the virtues of our cardinal principles and making certain every citizen, young or old, realizes how much superior they are to any other creed or code developed throughout history in any country of the world. Let there be window displays in all the important business windows; let there be posters, cartoons, editorials, radio broadcasts, motion pictures, exhibits, parades, essay and oratorical contests in the schools and colleges. One week a year of concentrated education on what it is that has made America great and kept it out front will help mightily to educate us all to the dangers of tampering too recklessly or significantly with the basic machinery of freedom.

(3) I would like to see these American Enterprise Committees pay some attention to the textbooks in the tax-supported institutions of their own home towns. Let them encourage good schools and good teachers and the use of good textbooks; let them discourage that which is bad or injurious in education. Too many people know altogether too little about what goes on in their own school rooms. In this field of activity also, these Committees should encourage throughout the year occasional programs and speeches designed to train people in the use of our American principles and policies in steadily extending the benefits of our American way of life in greater and greater measure to more and more of our people.

(4) Finally, these American Enterprise Committees should recognize that anything worth having is also worth protecting. They should be the defenders as well as the apostles of freedom in their own communities. Their job should be to help in exposing Communist propaganda for what it is when they find it in their own cities and towns. They should help to identify and publicize those in or out of authority in each community who follow the dictates of Communist overlords or who have aban-

doned their affection for America and replaced it by an idolatry of Communism. They should oppose all Un-American influences and constantly support programs and movements to maintain and expand the benefits which flow from our American way of life. Communists can be quickly weeded out if each of us will be alert to the possibility of their presence and have the courage to point out their identity once we are definitely sure that one of these conspirators has worked his way into a position of confidence in our community. But to do this some group has to assume the responsibility of "staying alert." Too frequently, what is everybody's job is nobody's job—but the Communists!

I have not endeavored to exhaust the action agenda which lies waiting for these American Enterprise Committees. Each of you will have occur to you many other services for the good of God and Country that such Committees can render in your own community. My purpose has been simply to sketch in four general areas of activity in which Committees should engage and to urge with all the power at my command the importance of creating such groups and putting them into action now. We have already waited far too long while the forces of evil and ignorance have whitewed away at the foundations of our freedom and the basis of our economic strength.

If we wait longer, we have only ourselves individually to blame if our fires of freedom start flickering more feebly.

Government neither can nor will undertake the job alone of protecting for us the basic factors of our American way of life. That job is yours—and mine. If we undertake it promptly and pursue it vigorously, I think we can win through for freedom even in this era when so much of the rest of the world—almost all of it—is reducing its areas of freedom and the activities in which private enterprise can still operate. If we try and fail, we shall find some solace from the fact we have made the best fight that we can. If we fail to try, we surrender like cravens and like cravens will find ourselves becoming the pawns and puppets of the State.

I hope and believe that the courageous, patriotic, clear-thinking women of the D. A. R. will set an example for all Americans to follow in measuring up *now* to the responsibilities and opportunities which the trends of the times present. If so, I feel assured our American Destiny is secure—and sublimely significant.

NOTE: Senator Mundt gave this challenging address on the opening evening of Continental Congress, April 18, 1949. He graciously furnished his own stenotypist for correct recording on that occasion and presented us with a copy for publication in the Magazine. It should have careful study and consideration by our members and exert a wide influence.



"We have room for but one Flag, the American Flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberal civilization just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile. We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house, and we have room for but one soul loyalty and that is loyalty to the American people."

—COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

# Our Colonial Colleges

## 14—St. John's College

BY HERBERT G. MOORE

ANNAPOLIS, which observed its 300th birthday last spring, was settled in 1649 by Puritans emigrating from Virginia. It was known by several names in its early years—Providence, the Town at Proctor's, the Town at the Severn, Anne Arundel Town—until finally in 1694 the villagers chose the permanent name of Annapolis in honor of Princess Anne, then heir to the throne of Great Britain.

This little seaport city, situated on a safe harbor about two miles from Chesapeake Bay, is best known today, of course, as the capital of Maryland and the seat of the United States Naval Academy. Legislators, midshipmen, yachtsmen and oyster packers rub shoulders along its narrow, tree-shaded streets, bearing such colonial names as Prince George, King George, Hanover and Duke of Gloucester. For the town has one foot in the past, one in the present, and within its limits are to be found many interesting landmarks that recall its colorful history when it was the chief city of the province and the scene of a gay, cultural society.

These show places include the State House, with its high white dome and pilastered portico; the State Treasury building, erected in 1695 for the House of Delegates; the Hammond-Harwood House, dating back to 1704; and old Saint Anne's, once a state church, about which an unnamed poet wrote:

"Here in Annapolis alone  
God has the meanest house in town."

There are also many fine old colonial mansions which lend a distinctive charm to this quaint, picturesque community and make it a mecca for those interested in rare Americana. For these early inhabitants lived well and entertained lavishly, and invitations to their foxhunts, racing meets, balls and dinner parties were highly prized. Here Congress met from November 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784, and here

in December, 1783, George Washington presented his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. With such a background it is little wonder that visitors today find Annapolis a rich treasure chest.

Not the least of the town's attractions, however, is St. John's College, and certainly no study of our old colonial institutions could be considered complete without at least a short visit to this beautiful 32-acre campus on the banks of the Severn. True, it's only a small college as colleges are reckoned in these days of inflated enrollments. But size alone has never been a proper yardstick by which to measure our halls of learning, and there are those who believe that St. John's today is exerting an influence in the field of higher education far beyond what one would normally expect from an institution of such limited scope. Walter Lippmann, for one, has ventured the opinion that "in the future men will point to St. John's College and say that there was the seedbed of the American Renaissance."

Whether or not we endorse Mr. Lippmann's viewpoint—and there are many, of course, who do take issue with it—the fact remains that St. John's, because of its invaluable contributions in the past and because of its bold pioneering in the present, is richly deserving of our attention.

Going back to the 17th century, we find that the first effort to establish a college in the province of Maryland was recorded in 1671 when an act was passed by the Upper House of the General Assembly for "founding and erecting a school or college for the education of youth in learning and virtue." Unfortunately this legislative action bore no immediate fruit, and in 1694 the then Royal Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson, again proposed "that a way may be found for the building of a free school for the province," and so great was his enthusiasm that he offered to con-

tribute from his personal funds for its support. Sir Francis was, indeed, a sincere believer in education. Some years before, when he was Royal Governor of Virginia, he had played an important part in the founding of the College of William and Mary, and now, as Royal Governor of Maryland, he was instrumental in obtaining the charter for the little free school that was to be the forerunner of St. John's.

For in 1696 the General Assembly finally passed an act "for the propagation of the gospel and the education of the youth of this province in good letters and manners." The act was addressed to William III of England, and the institution so established was called King William's School "to perpetuate the memory of your Majesty."

St. John's, tracing its history back to this date—the school actually opened its doors in 1701—lays claim to being the third-oldest college in the United States, preceded in origin only by Harvard and William and Mary. This claim, of course, has been, is, and will be, disputed by many who owe no allegiance to the Annapolis school, and it all depends on how you view such matters. For while there is little doubt that St. John's is an outgrowth of King William's School, the fact remains that this institution did not attain college grade until after the Revolution; on the other hand, not only Harvard and William and Mary, but Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Brown, Rutgers and Dartmouth were full-fledged colleges in colonial times. It is certain that we shall never be able to arrange these old institutions in chronological order—to everyone's complete satisfaction.

It cannot be disputed, however, that St. John's College, through King William's School, has its roots deep in our colonial past. And while few details of those early days have come down to us, we do know that this little free school, with the Archbishop of Canterbury honored as its chancellor, flourished during those pre-Revolutionary years and graduated many distinguished young men. Possibly the most outstanding of these was William Pinkney, later to be Minister to England, Attorney-General of the United States and Minister-Plenipotentiary to Russia. Thus King William's School had been in existence about three-quarters of a century when on April 19, 1775, the first shots were fired

at Lexington. The war forced a suspension of classes, and the school building was promptly converted into a gun shop. At the time it was much more important that a young man have a gun in his hand than a diploma.

Peace, of course, brought many changes, and a people, who had so recently declared their political independence, now sought educational independence. The leading families of Maryland no longer cared to send their sons to English colleges, or even to the institutions of higher learning in other states. They felt that the time had come for adequate facilities to be provided within their own borders, and, as a result of the pressure brought to bear, the Legislature in 1785 granted a charter which read in part:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly that a College be established upon the following fundamental and inviolable principles, namely: Said College shall be maintained forever upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College according to their merit."

Annapolis, being the political, business and social capital of the state—Baltimore had not yet outdistanced it in these respects—seemed to be a fitting location for this new institution which was called St. John's College. It is not known how this name was derived; possibly some of those responsible for its founding had attended St. John's at Oxford. In any case, the property, funds, masters and students of the old King William's School were conveyed to the college, thus establishing the connection with the 1696 foundation and supporting the college's claim to colonial origin.

The subscribers to the liberal charter of 1785 included some of the most illustrious men of the time, among them being the four Maryland Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone and Charles Carroll of Carrollton—John Hanson, first President of the Continental Congress; Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury; the Rev. Thomas John Clagget, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop to be ordained in the United States; the Rev. John Carroll, first American Roman Catholic Arch-

bishop; and the aforementioned William Pinkney.

The Rev. John McDowell was named the college's first president, and the first college building was called McDowell Hall in his honor. This building had originally been intended as the governor's mansion. It had been begun in 1744 by Thomas Bladen, fifth Royal Governor of Maryland. But because of his reputed extravagance the colonial assembly had refused to appropriate the funds necessary for its completion. It had, therefore, stood unfinished for many years and was widely known as "Bladen's Folly."

Reference should be made, in passing, to another storied old landmark that remains from colonial days. For at one corner of today's campus stands the Liberty Poplar which has a twenty-nine-foot circumference and is believed to be 600 years old. This venerable tulip-poplar has played a prominent role in Maryland's history, for around it in 1652 the colonists gathered to conclude a treaty with the Susquehannock Indians, and during pre-Revolutionary days they assembled here many times to hear Samuel Chase and other patriots whose oratory had so much to do with uniting the people in the cause of independence. Still later, in 1824, Lafayette was welcomed under the branches of this historic tree. The gallant marquis was also entertained at that time at a banquet and ball in the Great Hall of St. John's, just as George Washington had been similarly feted upon his visit to Annapolis in 1791. In fact, records show that Washington visited Annapolis even before the Revolution, that he lost a few pounds at the races and enjoyed the theatre and gay life that then prevailed in this colonial capital on the banks of the Severn.

Time, of course, has erased much of the history of the early college, but it is known that St. John's played no insignificant part in the founding days of the Republic, and turned out many young men who were to distinguish themselves in public life. Francis Scott Key was a graduate of the class of 1796, and other students of this period included Washington's step-grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, and his nephews, Fairfax and Lawrence Washington. Reverdy Johnson, of the class of 1812, served as Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

During the early 1800's St. John's was conducted as a military school, and it later enjoyed a period of steady growth under the able administration of Hector Humphreys, 1831 to 1857. But the Civil War found Maryland torn between North and South, and the tenor of life at St. John's was completely changed. The campus became an army encampment, and the college buildings were occupied as a Union hospital.

The institution was re-opened in 1866, with Dr. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, later United States Commissioner of Education, as the new president. But those were difficult times, and during the next twenty years no less than five men headed the college which was perilously near to collapse. It was in 1886 that Dr. Thomas Fell assumed the presidency, and the thirty-seven years of his administration marked another golden period for the institution, once again operated as a military school.

With Dr. Fell's retirement in 1923 the modern era of St. John's began. It is this era which has found St. John's blazing new trails in the field of higher education—or perhaps some would prefer it said that the college has during these years returned to the original path. In any case, the present "St. John's Course," featuring a single, unified curriculum and completely reversing the trend in vogue at most of today's conventional colleges, has gained wide publicity and has prompted Mr. Lippmann's remark that this may be "the seedbed of the American Renaissance."

The present system did not develop overnight. At first the curriculum was merely revamped, with concentration on the Bachelor of Arts degree. This much was a return to first principles, according to the original interpretation of a "liberal arts college." But, on the other hand, the group-elective plan that had prevailed during the Fell administration was replaced by a system of free electives, the familiar pattern at nearly all contemporary colleges. In principle, this meant that the student selected his major subject, took a certain number of prescribed courses, and then chose the rest as he pleased.

In 1937, when Dr. Stringfellow Barr assumed the Presidency, the new St. John's curriculum was inaugurated. It is a single, non-elective, four-year course of study, all

parts of which are taken by all students. The so-called bread-and-butter courses are eliminated; specialized skills are not taught. At the conventional colleges a young man is expected to choose his life's career before entering, and then to pursue four years of intensive study designed to turn him out as a lawyer, engineer, architect, journalist or bee-keeper, according to his fancy. At St. John's the student does not pick his profession in advance. Instead, during his four years there he "comes to direct grips with the great thinkers of the Western world, through their own writings, covering all fields of thought common to all men." He is given a broad general education, it being argued that the acquisition of specialized skills will later grow quickly on such a base. Referring to this decreased emphasis on specialization and free electives, and the increased emphasis on general education and required courses, Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, President of the Union Theological Seminary, recently wrote:

"... It is assumed that the youth of seventeen to twenty years of age is not competent to decide the essentials of his own education. The College must assume responsibility to determine in considerable measure his choice. And in an age lacking coherence and cohesion, under the dominance of specialized interests and fragmentary loyalties, it must introduce him to the great disciplines of learning which together constitute the foundations of an educated mind."

Dr. Barr retired in 1946 and is at present associated with a group of educators, headed by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, in a visionary plan for World Government. Since some of the men interested in this movement are avowed Communists and many of them are outspoken Leftists, and since the proposed constitution, which this particular group of intellectuals has drafted, would set up what would virtually be a totalitarian world state, Marxian in many of its provisions, Dr. Barr's present activities have caused eyebrow-lifting in some quarters. However, the problems of the Super State are not our concern in this article, and the plan which Dr. Barr instituted at St. John's is being carried out

today by the new President, John Spangler Kieffer, in spite of a number of recent faculty and administrative changes. Perhaps the general purpose of the program can best be conveyed by quoting a few paragraphs from one of the college publications:

"The St. John's curriculum restores for the twentieth century student the wholeness of the traditional meaning of the liberal arts. It repudiates the elective system and replaces it with a single, unified curriculum required of all students for four years. Through the reading of the great books of literature, history, mathematics, science, philosophy and religion—the so-called Hundred Great Books—the curriculum aims at initiating in the student skills of learning in language, mathematics, and abstract thinking that are necessary in anything he may choose to do the rest of his life.

"The subject matter of the curriculum is the great ideas of Western thought, and their interrelation. Through such study the student earns his intellectual heritage from Homer to the present, and learns to be a free and responsible person.

"These aims are implemented in the seminar, the tutorial and the laboratory in which small groups of students are trained in the fundamentals of the twin symbolisms of language and mathematics. (St. John's has fewer than 300 students, and there is one faculty member for every eight undergraduates).

"St. John's believes that not only the potential leaders, but all educated citizens in a democratic society require the breadth of view provided by the study of the historic themes of human thought; and that such a breadth of view can be provided only by the integrated study of the liberal arts in the fullest sense of the term."

The college admits that the "St. John's Course" runs the considerable risk of providing young men with not enough of the liberal arts to be an education and not enough of specialized skills to be of much real vocational use. But the experiment—if it can be called that—is being studied by other educators with interest, and the fact that fifty-six per cent of St. John's students go on to professional and graduate schools is viewed as an encouraging sign.

After all, if the purpose of an institution of higher learning is "to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest

men for discharging the various offices and duties of life . . . with usefulness and reputation"—as the old charter states—then we should wait to observe the long-range results before passing final judgment on the methods employed. And whatever may be our present opinion of the value of this unique educational program, based as it is

on the study of the Hundred Great Books written by the world's Great Teachers, we must admit that the men at St. John's are writing a very interesting and fascinating chapter on the subject of modern education and have set up in old Anne Arundel Town on the banks of the Severn a very unusual community of learning.



## Loyalty Test

BY HARVEY N. DAVIS

*President, Stevens Institute of Technology*

"Unless you can find some sort of loyalty, you cannot find unity and peace in your active living."  
—JOSIAH ROYCE.

NOWADAYS, when an FBI man asks me about the loyalty of So-and-So, I reply that, as far as I know, he is not, and has never been, and, in my opinion, is not likely to become, either a traitor, a spy, or a Communist of the Russian brand, trying to bore from within. That seems to cover the question.

But surely this adds up to a very narrow definition of the fine old word "loyalty"; and maybe this is a good time for us to re-discover the broader meaning which Professor Royce had in mind, 40 years ago, when he wrote the lines quoted above.

True loyalty, according to Royce's definition, is never a negative thing. It is a positive, wholehearted and outflowing devotion to something beyond your private self, bigger than you are.

In the long run, he believed, no one can be secure or successful or happy if he lives only for himself. We grow only by giving

the best of ourselves to something that we believe in heart and soul. This is the essence of loyalty.

In terms of this definition, how loyal are you? Here is a simple way to find out. Below are some things in which nearly everyone believes:

1. Your family.
2. The organization for which you work.
3. Your community.
4. Your church.
5. Your country.

Now put this list aside. Then take it out again a few days or weeks or months from now. When you do, ask yourself this question: "Since first reading this page, have I so lived that these five things are stronger, better, finer because of me?"

If you can answer a truthful yes, then you will know that you understood the meaning of loyalty and, along with it, the secret of true happiness.

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The mass of men worry themselves into nameless graves while here and there a great unselfish soul forgets itself into immortality.

# The Development of Power Through Growth

BY MRS. H. D. MERKEL

OUR WORLD is composed of two kinds of matter, organic and inorganic; in other words, the living and the lifeless. In organic matter there is life, which means repair, growth and development. Any living object which is unable to repair itself, surely approaches death; any living object which does not grow or develop, stagnates and deteriorates and is of little use, except as it may nourish some other organism.

Life is a demonstration of change—be it repair, growth or development. This fact remains true of individuals, societies and nations. Any corporate body that either does not repair itself or develop, surely must perish. That is one of nature's immutable laws.

Today we are interested in societies, and particularly in one society, and again this rule holds true. Any club or organization which is to survive must be alive to its outermost extremities. It must keep up its repair and if it is to accomplish anything, it must grow.

Every organization which is to endure must have assemblies, must transact business, must keep records, and to do this, it must have adequate facilities for assemblies, for transacting business and for making and keeping records. This means halls, libraries, offices and files of records—in other words—a plant.

Our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has used great forethought in the location and demonstration of its plant. It has beautiful buildings on a site unsurpassed for beauty and practicality.

For thirty years it was entirely adequate, but fortunately it has not stood still and, therefore, has greatly outgrown its facilities. The way has not been easy, but we are a progressive organization, founded on a heritage of courage, bravery and indomitable will. When issues have looked difficult, we have never retreated. We have slowed up, while we looked the situation over carefully, then advanced, sometimes

gradually, but always ahead, with our eyes on a definite goal. We have never stopped because the road was uphill.

Why are we here today? Is it because our ancestors quit when things became difficult? Are we here because they refused to risk money and even their very lives in a cause they thought was right? Are we here because when winter closed in on our hungry, poorly clad troops at Valley Forge, they gave up? We are called upon now to give a small amount to aid in holding fast to the traditions of the country they suffered for and none of us, though it may mean a sacrifice, will, because of it, leave bloodstained footprints on the sands of time.

This Society being of a genealogical origin, is for this reason, compelled to have great space for its records. As the years have passed, these records have multiplied enormously, until filing cases have been crammed to overflowing and we have even been forced to stack many of them on the floors. This does not promote efficiency. In fact many applications for membership have been held up on this account.

Fortunately we do have a superb location connecting our two main buildings on which to construct the needed facilities. When this proposed building and remodeling are done, there will be no more available space on which to build. We are assured however, that when the proposed work is finished it should suffice for many years, sufficient for our time, and not a square foot of space will be wasted.

In fact, it will be constructed to serve a dual purpose, as for example, the space for voting. These booths will fold into the wall, when not in use.

This magnificent plant of ours and the almost priceless site upon which it rests, have been acquired only by the hard work of many, the supreme sacrifice of many and the great generosity of many. The fund to pay for our plant, the executive ability to accomplish it, have not been easily found.

The result is proof, if we needed any, of the caliber of the long established leadership of our Society.

How was Montana founded? Surely not the easy way. We are proud of this and there are so many things about Montana which justifies this pride. Her climate and her scenery? We can claim no credit for them, but what we are proud of is that Montana has always done her part in war and in peace. She has always gone over the top and the Daughters of the American Revolution will never drag down that reputation.

Last year at Continental Congress, at which we were duly represented, women of wisdom, experience, and sound economy and courage met. They studied our buildings, our facilities, our needs and most carefully our financial resources and after consultation with authorities on building and financing, then due deliberation, they decided that we should repair, enlarge, and remodel our buildings at once. That was no easy decision to make. It would have been much simpler to refuse to meet the situation or to postpone doing anything, but they were not of that caliber.

Our buildings have always been a great source of pride to all of us, but they will not remain beautiful if they are not kept in repair. Our beloved White House is an example. It will now take millions of dollars to make it a fitting home for the Presidents of the United States. Delayed repair is poor economy.

Though building costs are high, interest rates are low, and through our fine financial record we have funds available at practically the minimum of interest. Building costs show little, if any, signs of becoming lower.

We must never forget that we are a National organization and the heart of our Society is in the Nation's capital. The state society is subservient to the National; the chapter to the state. We reap great benefits from these affiliations and we must expect to pay for them. Annual dues pay regular expenses but they do not pay for emergencies.

I was much impressed by a line in a large daily paper. It said, "We used to support our government, now, too many people expect our government to support them." The same applies to clubs and societies.

We worry about bureaucracies. What causes bureaucracies? It is the falling down of the individual all along the line. Do we want the Daughters of the American Revolution controlled by a bureau in Washington? Our best and surest prevention is to have an interest in our plant and by an interest, I do not mean that we are simply to send out thought waves. I mean an interest in dollars and cents.

Our President General is very wise to remind us that in this building program our slogan is, "Every member a contributor." I do not like the idea of leaning back on the thought that a few wealthy members will carry the load. Montana does not do things that way. We will never relinquish the right to do our share of anything of which we are a part. We understand that we are a National society of world power and that our obligations and privileges are much more extensive than that of a small civic club.

Our organization is like a huge circulatory system and the capillaries of it, though small, are inversely important. Any clogging of them may result in a coronary thrombosis that can definitely harm the powerful center of heart and eventually ruin the whole system. This we cannot permit.

A fine home is an inspiration whether it house a family or an organization. We are proud of our Washington home and we think it is fitting housing for so fine an organization. The world surges on, and so must we. We want our posterity to say, as we can so truthfully say today. "We have builded well." It is a fine thing to build well—in home, in life and in character.

"Build thee more stately mansions,  
    O my soul  
As the swift seasons roll  
Leave thy low vaulted past  
Let each new temple nobler than the  
    last  
Shut thee from Heaven with a dome  
    more vast  
Till thou at length are free  
Leaving thy outgrown shell by Life's  
    unresting sea."

NOTE: Mrs. Merkel is State Chairman of the Building Fund of Montana. The above is her report, given at the Montana State Conference in Billings on April 2, 1949.

# Discrimination Statutes

## (Masquerading Under the Guise of Democracy) A Dangerous New Concept in American Law

BY MYRA HECKER

WHEN the great wooden horse of the familiar Trojan legend was erected before the gate of the ancient city, that horse bore no label announcing that it contained enemies, who if admitted within the walls would destroy the nation.

Instead, word insidiously was passed around that the thing was a miraculous gift of the gods bearing great benefits; that since it could not enter through the established gates, it was only necessary to break down part of the wall in order that this marvelous good might be brought in to dwell among the people.

You will recall that those citizens, greedy for the nebulous benefits thus promised them, broke down the barriers which had held back the foe and with their own hands brought in through the demolished walls the enemies who emerged from the wooden horse to slay them.

The trick has continued to meet with success throughout the ages. All that is needed is a crafty foe and a gullible citizenry which inquires no further than the exterior label on the measures planned for their destruction.

In these discrimination statutes we have an immeasurable evil represented as immeasurable good. We all abhor discrimination in any form and are followers of the Golden Rule in life's problems but at the same time realize that paradise cannot be created by law and force and that the Kingdom of Heaven does not come by legislation.

The problem of discrimination is a whole new uncharted course and even specialists in human relations are not sure of all the answers. Social prejudices that are centuries old cannot be solved by one fell swoop. Rather they constitute a problem of slow adjustment and must be solved from below and not imposed from above. Therefore, the issue becomes a matter of education and rejuvenation of the spirit which can only be solved by the people

themselves who have the right intellectual, moral and social perspective.

Thus these discrimination statutes will *create* difficulties and racial tensions rather than eliminate them. The very essence of the philosophy of democracy, which these legislative bills negate, is freedom of choice—that right to engage freely in one's own pursuits under the rule of law applicable to all.

Discrimination denotes motives rather than overt acts and is an unwise choice in legal documents. This is a dangerous thing because it forces the individual to defend *motives* and not overt acts; and it was to the latter only, prior to these statutes, against which penalties were directed.

Now we may be prosecuted for something in our minds. Everyone is liable to prosecution on a trumped up crime and would have to defend his motives. In the problem of discrimination you would have to bring your thoughts and emotions before the law, which is a violation of privacy and one of the worst forms of totalitarianism.

An individual is put on the defensive. Even his thoughts are not private, so freedom of thinking is denied. Freedom of press would mean little for it would resolve itself into suppression of intellects and emotions. It would also limit the right of the person to make decisions and would deny that freedom of body and mind and the inviolability of our natural rights, which are our American heritage. It would give enormous power to any organized pressure group to prosecute and persecute anyone of a different belief. We must not forget that in any totalitarian philosophy independent thinking is one of the gravest crimes.

The above leads up to an analysis of the so-called Civil Rights Bill, Number 65 which the New Jersey Assembly recently passed without a dissenting vote.

*Re: New Jersey Assembly Bill No. 65*

On the surface, this bill, to eliminate

practices of discrimination in employment and otherwise, would seem one against which no fair-minded person could take exception, since its ostensible, immediate aim is a good one. But we must be careful lest, in seeking a desirable aim, we introduce practices and principles which are inimical to our freedom.

That has happened in all too many countries within our generation that persons wishing to secure a tyrannical hold on the people have led them, by the vision of economic or social betterment, into a surrender of their individual rights, to a collective state. In our own country, enemies of the American way, following the behest of a foreign dictator have often hidden their propaganda behind liberal causes and deeply honored terms like "democracy," though we should always bear in mind that that term is general and we are in reality a Republic.

Says Dr. Gideonese, President of Brooklyn College: "Perhaps the most effective tactic they (Communists) employ, however, is their practice of espousing popular causes and protesting militantly against anything which they can make appear as unfair practice, exploitation or discrimination."

However much we deplore discrimination we must be careful lest, in seeking to eliminate one evil, we invite to our aid a greater evil. As Dr. Robert Sproul, President of the University of California, has pointed out, the radical - socialist philosophy (whether Nazi, Fascist or Communist) while promising at the outset the brotherhood of man and the substitution of economic equalities for the masses in place of mere political liberty, has always involved, as essentials of the movement, "dictatorships, secret police, concentration camps and contempt for human personality."

Scrutinized under the surface, *Assembly Bill No. 65* presents several disturbing aspects. First, there is the concentration of a growing police and judicial power in the Department of Education and in the State Commissioner of Education. The best modern thought on education has shown that force, regimentation and fear should have no place in an educational system for free men. Yet here, behind the skirts of an "education department," we are investing an unelected commissioner, his appointed assistant and such field agents as he may deem necessary, with the power to receive

or instigate complaints, make investigations, subpoena witnesses, prosecute and render judgment. If we really want to educate against discrimination, this is hardly the way to go about it.

Dr. Sproul has warned that socialistic totalitarianism means "government by decree, bureaucratic planning and concentrated, irresponsible authority." If we really want to fight discrimination by the passing of laws—but I think genuine education would be the better way—we must use laws for this purpose. Then let us determine and punish violations by the due process of law in open courts and not by some secret process in which the plaintiff is also prosecutor and judge and jury.

Second, it has been part of the uniform pattern of Communist procedure in transforming independent countries to satellites, to take over and greatly enlarge the functions of the Department of Education and one or two other key ministries.

It is perhaps a straw in the wind to find this bill—which the advocates hoped would be a model for bills in other states—to extend the powers of the Department of Education to cover not only practices regarding admissions to schools and colleges but also practices concerning employment, recreation and the use of places of public accommodation, such as roadhouses, restaurants, hotels, bathhouses, theaters, etc.

We cannot help wondering whether the people of New Jersey realize what powers to investigate their motives and reorder their lives they are conferring upon the Education Commissioner over and above the usual business of instructing their young.

Third, this bill and the 1945 Act, which it amends and amplifies, introduces a new and dangerous principle into American law. Heretofore, only an overtly evil act was punishable by law. Freedom of speech, of thought and of press have been jealously guarded.

Now a man may be investigated, summoned, prosecuted and penalized for the *motive* behind an ostensibly innocent act and the burden of proof is upon him to show that he excluded a certain man from his premises, not because of his race or color, but because of considerations of peace or orderliness; or that the chief consideration in barring a candidate from a college was not racial but geographic.

In this bill the burden of proof is with the accused: "the production of any such written or printed communication, notice or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent or manager thereof, shall be *presumptive evidence* in any action that the same was authorized by such person." What an invitation for smear tactics and the harassing of the innocent by pressure groups or subversive elements!

Fourth, this law, because it does operate in the field of underlying motives, will be so difficult to enforce that it is hardly an honest bill. In one sense, it is a politicians' votegetting sop for the proponents know that the naively idealistic will be enamored by it and the craftily discriminating will find ways around it. In another sense, it is a weapon of tremendous nuisance value which will not be used equitably against all who fail to obey its provisions, but will be capable of use against those whom some group is "out to get."

Fifth, in the eagerness to confer a sweeping new concept of civil rights on all users of "public accommodations" and all persons taking advantage of any educational facilities in the state, the amendments show scant consideration for the private rights of those citizens whose economic condition forces them to combine home-and-business. It disregards or supersedes any local regulations on the same or related subjects, though made in good faith and with special regard to local conditions; and it constitutes, in its focus upon underlying motive and reason for a decision, an invasion upon the individual freedom of thought and right of private judgment of any employer, proprietor, etc.

Our Bill of Rights is our protection not only from the violence of our neighbor but of our government. It exists in *toto* or not at all.

We view with alarm the retention of the word "creed" in this statute as a potential shelter for Communism. It was deleted from the provisions on Rights and Privileges in the 1947 Constitutional Convention in New Jersey and the term "religious principles" was substituted. Webster's Universal Dictionary defines *creed* as an authoritative summary of essential points comprising a certain belief as of church, political or scientific body or of any organized society. This deletion was of paramount importance inasmuch as the Department of Discrimination in New Jersey had already faced the problem of Communists claiming immunity from discrimination under this terminology.

It is important to note at this time that the word *creed* does not appear in the Federal Constitution or under any amendments affecting our basic liberties.

Let us be wary lest in conferring new rights we abrogate those which we already have; lest in following a pleasant catchword we defeat our purpose by stirring up new racial animosities and class hatreds and thus play into the hands of the enemies of our country.

**Editor's Note:** Mrs. Hacker is Legislative Chairman of the fine patriotic Society for Constitutional Security (Chapter One of New Jersey) and it was our privilege to read the brilliant analysis of the Statute in question that she prepared for her organization. Therefore, she was asked to write an article dealing with the subject for our Magazine. Her motive was strictly non-political but was based upon the rights of free men as guaranteed under the Constitution and Bill of Rights.



"The history of liberty is the history of the limitation of governmental power, not an increase of it. When we resist, therefore, the concentration of power, we are resisting the process of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human liberties."

—WOODROW WILSON.

# Diplomat of the Forest

BY CLYDE BURKE MILLSPAUGH

**I**N every period of history we find what is called "event-making" men and women whose decisive roles for good or ill make things move in a definite direction. Timote (Timothy) Demonbreum was such a person and the first permanent white settler in what is now Nashville. The French trader came to this section of Tennessee in 1760, nineteen years before John Donelson and James Robertson whose patriotic adventure of 1779 culminated in the settlement on the Bluffs and the building of Fort Nashborough.

Demonbreum was not only the first white settler of this section, but he came down the river with a firm conviction, a set purpose and plenty of courage to barter with the Indians.

History tells how buffalo trails brought the early settlers to Tennessee, stage coaches followed and where they stopped stores were started, a post office, a tavern, a town sprang up. But Demonbreum was ahead of all this. He came by water in a French trading boat, heavily laden with wares and merchandise. His was a sparkling personality and his natural French gaiety upheld him through long years and many hardships. He refused to fight the Indians, made friends with them from the first and displayed his wares with as keen an understanding of human nature as can be found anywhere.

Timote Demonbreum was born in France in 1731, and in 1759 he served in the battle of Quebec between the British and the French. When his term of service ended, he remained in Canada nearly a year, then went to Illinois with the determination to penetrate to the hunting grounds of the red men in what is now Middle Tennessee to trade with the Indians.

He was roving and adventurous by nature. In the autumn of 1760 his boat came down the river known to the Indians as Wariota, to the French as Shauvenon, and today as the Cumberland. There were three men in the crew and Demonbreum guided the boat close to the bank, under sheltering trees. They saw signs of buffalo, deer and bear. One of the men remarked,

"Where there is buffalo, there's wild Injuns, by jingo!"

This was the place. They ran the boat to what is now Lick Branch and tied it there. Timote wore a blue shirt, leggings of deer hide, a red waistcoat and a fox skin cap with tail hanging down behind. There was a movement in the bushes, one of the men started to shoot and Timote said: "No, we came to trade, not make war."

A fresh water spring ran into the stream they had ascended and there they camped for the night, cooked their food and slept with guns handy.

One of the men was a Spaniard and understood Indian dialect. In the morning he gave the Indians assurance of their friendly intentions and hung out their beads and blankets. Then they started swapping beads and blankets for furs.

The Indians liked and trusted Demonbreum and he built up a great trade. For a year he lived alone in the cave between Stones River and Mill Creek. Later his wife lived there with him and his first son was born there. The only way to enter the cave was by a rope ladder from the river bank which could be drawn up into the cave. Demonbreum's Cave is now marked and lighted by electricity.

Later he built a cabin on the corner of Broad and College Streets and carried on a profitable trade with the Indians until 1789. Then white men began to come in numbers, aroused the hostility of the Indians and stirred up trouble.

Demonbreum still refused to make war and when hate and distrust flourished, it was this same smiling Frenchman who was able to render a great service to the community by going out among the red men taking friendly messages and offers of peace.

The citizens of Nashville showed their appreciation of Timothy Demonbreum by naming a street for him and when he was ninety years old he attended a dinner given for Marquis de Lafayette where he was toasted as the "Patriarch of Tennessee" and the first white man to settle in this section. Andrew Jackson presided at the

dinner which was given at Talbot's Tavern. Timothy was even more smiling than ever, dressed in a long coat and buckled knee breeches.

Demonbreum died in 1826 at the age of 96. It is not known where he is buried. According to one of his descendants he was buried first in the old Nashville City Cemetery, then his son moved his remains to the family burying ground on his own farm near Ashland City. Here there is a grave that could be Timothy's.

His last resting place may be forever unmarked, but he was Nashville's first permanent white settler and it was the faith and fearlessness of this friendly diplomat of the forest that made the founding of this city possible. He was indeed an "event-making" man to whom this section owes much gratitude.

NOTE: Mrs. Millspaugh is a member of Belle Meade Chapter of Nashville, Tennessee. She also belongs to the National League of American Pen Women and is a writer of considerable note.



### Emblem Sublime

BY MRS. ALICE M. YEO

There's a shout in the air,  
There's an emblem sublime  
Unfurls her fair folds  
On the world's firing line.

"Tis the Star Spangled Banner  
That emblem so grand  
Which means precious freedom  
For all of our land.

Then shout for her; fight for her,  
Her glory resound.  
Great Star Spangled Banner  
Has never touched ground.

Upheld by brave sons  
She is first in the fight,  
Giving her best  
For justice and right.

So staunch and so true,  
The Red, White and Blue.  
We salute you, Old Glory,  
Sing praises to you.



### Flag of America

Flag of America, wonderous Flag of our Fathers, glorious Flag immortalizing the brave lives of those who chose you for our standard, we love you.

We are aware of the significance of the various tints of your colors, from which the voice of the Infinite Creator speaks, granting us the highest expression of religious freedom. At the sight of you we are reminded of the victories of our ideals, and thrilled by your world-wide call we are inspired to greater achievements, nobler deeds and purer lives.

Beautiful Flag of America, you are the loveliest thing created by human hands. Within your folds is a treasure that cannot be bought, for wrapped therein are a hundred million hearts of American men and women. Beneath your folds we are content in your silent protection. Unfurled upon your staff you are a beacon of love shedding your light o'er all the world, bringing peace, happiness and good will to all men upon the face of the earth.

Old Glory, Flag of all Flags, you are fairest among thousands, altogether lovely, and we pledge you our loyal allegiance and devoted defense.

—ELIZABETH MEIER BERKEY.

# Montpelier

BY MRS. LEROY FOGG HUSSEY



MONTPELIER

MAINE VISITORS exclaim in admiration at the sight of a magnificent colonial mansion located on a hill in the coastal town of Thomaston, Maine. The mansion is Montpelier, a replica of the home of Major General Henry Knox, Commander of Artillery in the American Revolution and first Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet.

The original Montpelier was built by General Knox in 1794 but in 1871 it was razed to make way for the Knox and Lincoln Railroad. Ground was broken for Montpelier, replica of General Knox's home, in 1929. The plans of the original structure and most of the original furniture were preserved.

The Knox Memorial was made possible through the foresight and the indefatigable

work of General Knox Chapter D. A. R., of Thomaston, Maine, which conceived the idea of the building of a replica of the original Montpelier augmented by nationwide contributions. A major contribution of \$240,000 was given by the late Cyrus H. K. Curtis, of the Curtis Publishing Company, to build and equip Montpelier thus giving Maine its outstanding historic shrine.

This new Montpelier was erected on the hilltop, overlooking the St. George's River viewed from the original home, near the old church which General Knox helped to build and in the belfry of which is the bell cast by Paul Revere for which Knox paid \$625.

A beautiful mirror-fronted bookcase in the drawing room belonged to Marie An-

tionette. General Knox is said to have purchased this bookcase at an auction after she was executed.

General Knox's traveling chest, the most valuable relic in the mansion was a gift of Lafayette. It is a handsome mahogany box containing a small china tea set, cutlery and toilet articles.

It is worth the trip to Montpelier just to see the "flying staircase," which was built on the principle of the arch. The balusters are delicately turned, true copies of the originals, said to have been imported from France. Two grandfather clocks stand on the two lower landings.

In the state bedroom is Knox's massive four poster bed with gold brocade hangings. Mrs. Knox's dressing table is there, also her slippers. Then in the Chippendale room are the copper plate hangings one hundred and fifty years old.

In the dining room pieces of rare china, formerly in the mansion, are on the table and in the drawer of the secretary are kept many pieces of Knox silver. A beautifully carved mahogany sideboard with three inlaid mahogany urns, knife boxes, once the property of the General's oldest daughter, Mrs. Lucy Knox Thatcher, adorns the dining room. Mrs. Thatcher was the last member of the family to live in Montpelier.

In the nineteen rooms of the mansion, one sees practically all the original furnishings, even Knox's dishes, his daughter Caroline's bed and all the furnishings, the rugs on the floor, his wooden bath tub, the bit of the three horses he had shot under him and which he shifted to his fourth horse, and the iron pots and kettles in the kitchen fireplace.

Few Americans know much about Henry Knox, one of the greatest men this country ever has produced. He was born in Boston, Mass., on the 25th of July, 1750. His an-

cestry has been traced back as far as 1500, to William Knox, Laird of Gifford, who lived a few miles east of Edinburgh. He married Lucy Flucker, daughter of the Royal Secretary of Massachusetts. Commander of the Artillery in the American Revolution, he was in every major battle and played an important role in the final capitulation of the British at Yorktown. In the dead of winter, Knox brought the cannon from Ticonderoga which, when mounted on Dorchester Heights, compelled the British Army and its fleet to evacuate Boston. He was one of the youngest generals in the war, yet he was one of Washington's closest friends and an officer in whom the Father of our Country placed great confidence.

To a great degree Knox was responsible for setting up the framework of our form of government for he served as Secretary of War in Washington's cabinet. He suggested and founded a training school for educating future officers in the army at West Point and established a naval station at Newport.

Major General Henry Knox lies in the family burial lot in the cemetery near Montpelier.

People come to see only the replica of Knox's home, yet so alive, so original in appearance that Knox himself would feel at home could he return. Visitors are inspired by the life of this great and good patriot. The Daughters of the American Revolution are working to bring belated recognition to Knox and Montpelier.

No marble shaft to commemorate this public servant could be as fitting and appropriate a memorial to Henry Knox as the home to which planning he gave such loving thought—MONTPELIER.

NOTE: Mrs. Hussey is a former State Regent of Vermont and served as Vice President General during the years 1946-1949.

• • •

### Program Committee

You are already aware, I am sure, of the change in the name of the Filing and Lending Committee recommended by the National Board of Management and confirmed by the Fifty-eighth Continental Congress. This committee henceforth will be known as Program Committee with the Advancement of American Music as a sub-committee.

It is earnestly hoped that this change of name may convey a better idea of the function of the committee than did Filing and Lending.

MARY B. NAPIER, *National Chairman.*

# National Defense Committee

LOLA LEE BRUINGTON

*Executive Secretary*

## RESOLUTIONS

THE Resolutions adopted yearly by the N.S.D.A.R. at its Continental Congress form the policies of the organization. They serve as guide posts in developing our National Defense program.

Two copies of the Resolutions adopted by the 58th Continental Congress were sent each state National Defense chairman in May. One copy was to be retained. The other was to be marked showing what the chairman wished to emphasize in her state.

State chairmen from the following states responded: Ohio, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Florida, California, District of Columbia, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Texas—twenty-one out of a possible forty-nine, for in D.A.R. records, the District of Columbia counts as a "forty-ninth state." The chairman for Hawaii sent her copy back via air.

To those who answered so promptly, our thanks. The others we hope to hear from when they get around to it. The answers from our chairmen determine our work at headquarters.

Twenty-two resolutions were adopted in 1949. Five Courtesy Resolutions—to the President of the United States, to the President General, to the press, to radio and video, to the artists, speakers, and members assisting—can be dismissed.

The Resolutions Committee placed a "Faith in American Destiny" resolution first, and reinforced it with another "Retaining American Ideals in Education."

Under National Affairs we group the resolutions asking for the place of honor for the flag and the law for its protection. Here, too, belongs the request for naming the birthplace of the parents of each individual in the 1950 Federal Census. Resolutions asking publication and distribution of the pamphlets on 100 Things You Should Know about Communism, concern over Comics and Radio Crime, opposition to the Pennsylvania Turnpike through

Valley Forge, commendation for the Hoover Commission and for the Un-American Activities Committee, carry further the Society's interest in the nation.

Most controversial are the resolutions dealing with International Relations—opposition to World Government and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the International Labor Organization's proposal "Freedom to Organize Convention," and the International Trade Organization.

The theme of the 58th Continental Congress voiced by all its speakers, was reiterated in two resolutions opposing the advance of socialism within the nation—Compulsory Health Insurance and Federal Aid to Education.

These printed Resolutions fill an eight-page pamphlet. We do not have space for them, but a postal to our office will bring them to you. From time to time we will state and discuss (to the best of our ability) one or more of these resolutions.

Every state chairman marked the resolution concerning Federal aid to education. At the risk of having this bill become a dead duck before this magazine appears, we want to review this resolution. We are desirous that the numerous teachers throughout the D.A.R. understand the measure.

On May 5th, S. 246 was passed by the Senate with 58 yeas to 15 nays, granting \$300,000,000 for Federal aid to elementary and secondary education. The House Committee is now holding hearings on the bill. In 1948 a similar bill was passed by the Senate 58 to 22, but it died in a House committee. Perhaps the same fate will meet this 1949 measure. If so, this will not be out of line. The National Education Association has strongly supported S. 246. This bill grants \$5 to each school child as the minimum, regardless of state need. Such a grant makes the bill politically palatable.

The D.A.R. has consistently opposed Federal aid to education basing its action on the Constitution. In 1940 it passed,

*Whereas*, Education is one of "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution" and in accordance with Article X of the Bill of Rights is therefore "reserved to the states,"

*Resolved*, That the N.S.D.A.R. express its disapproval of proposed legislation for the establishment of a Federal Department of Education.

Similar opposition was voiced in resolutions in 1941, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948.

In 1949 we have the following resolution adopted:

*Whereas*, Our schools remain one of the few bulwarks of local self-government; and

*Whereas*, Proposals for Federal aid to education have again been introduced into Congress; and

*Whereas*, Federal aid will ultimately mean Federal control, and could hasten the advance of state socialism;

*Resolved*, That the N.S.D.A.R. records its opposition to the enactment of any law placing control of education under one bureaucratic head.

A letter to the Editor of the New York *Times* was sent by the National Defense Committee on May 4th. The *Times* did not see fit to publish this letter. We would like to quote part of it.

"The National Chamber of Commerce is not alone in its opposition to Federal Aid for Education. . . . We, (the D.A.R.) reject completely any action which would lead to a nationalized school system regimented from Washington. . . . Federal aid so far has been of transitory importance. Specific aids to land grant colleges and to vocational education have occasioned some dictation from Washington, but not to all schools and not in all areas to any one school. Federal aid threatens the freedom of our public schools to maintain a curriculum and to teach it as a reflection of community needs. The schools today are still "ours". We pay for (98%) and control them at home through local and state support. What happens in and to them is primarily a community problem.

"With Federal aid accepted by all the districts of all the states, as S. 246 provides, the transfer of financial responsibility for education to the Federal level will be firmly established, and it will continue to

expand. Note that S. 246 is a PERMANENT transfer, not a temporary one as in previous Federal school assistance.

"Regardless of disclaimers of control written into S. 246, the decisions of Federal administrators, court decisions and Federal auditors' inspections will soon show that additional Federal controls are needed. It will be easy to attach such provisions as riders to subsequent appropriation bills.

"Both history and logic show the fallacy of the NEA myth "Federal Aid without Federal Control." Every Federal administrator knows this is only wishful thinking. With the money goes the control. . . . Our forty-eight state school systems which have been the great experimental laboratories of educational progress are threatened."

So much for portions of the letter to the *Times*.

Many articles, free for the asking, can be had from the National Defense office. Best are those along financial lines and put out by the National Chamber of Commerce which is leading the fight against the bill in 1300 communities as well as in Washington. They are engaged in a free-for-all fight with the NEA even now. Ask for these if studies comparing the national debt with that of the states, and similar research is your concern.

We have a reprint from the *Grange News*, "Education, Taxation, and the Private Enterprise System," by M. Vashti Burr, former High School teacher, now Deputy Attorney General for Pennsylvania.

"The Real Purpose" of the S. 246 is a reprint from the San Francisco *Examiner*. "To Abate the Evil of Excess Loyalty" is a reprint from *American Affairs*.

"Is it Federal aid to education, or Federal aid to State Socialism?", "Why does S. 246 give the four richest states each more than the 32 less rich?" and similar articles, all are free to you.

#### LEGISLATION

Legislation is an activity in which every member should have an enthusiastic interest, followed by intelligent action.

Representative Ralph Gwinn at the 58th Continental Congress stated that by 1956 if Federal controls continue, we would have a socialistic-labor government. The years ahead are of vital importance on the voting front.

May we interpolate here, that it is not just your one vote that counts, but the ten to twenty friends whom you can and must influence to register and then to vote against encroaching socialism. In this way we might muster 3,000,000 votes. If the great middle class does not organize even in this elementary fashion, it will be eliminated by being out-voted.

There has been an increasing tendency in the 81st Congress which has been in session since January 3 to resist too much Federal control.

Write to your members in Congress, both as individuals and as chapters, and let them know what you stand for in the way of national legislation. They want to hear if you are for as well as if you are against. Get the habit of writing Washington. Do not wait until the bill is under discussion. Write now.

Start now on Socialized Medicine before it comes up. Become a vocal constituent of your members in Congress. Members of Congress report 2000 letters a week coming in on Socialized Medicine, some pro, some con.

The 81st Congress has enacted few bills of major classification. Much of the delay has been caused by the almost endless debates. It is one of the rich privileges of a democracy to have full and open discussion. Of the twenty-four major measures recommended by President Truman in January, only that of rent control has reached the President's desk by the end of May. Still under discussion are the Atlantic Pact, Civil Rights, \$4 billion tax bill, substitute for the Taft-Hartley Act, Federal Aid to Education, Socialized Medicine.

Repairs to the Capitol's Senate and House wings will necessitate the Senate meeting during July in the old chamber of the Supreme Court. The House will sit in the marble hearing room of its Ways and Means Committee. July 31 has been set for the close of Congress.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY

William Clayton, former Undersecretary of State, testified before a Senate committee: "On balance, Russia is winning the cold war." He referred to the conquest of the Orient with its enormous strategic importance.

John Foster Dulles, U. S. representative in the United Nations said: "There is no danger of Russia starting a war now. They have other, and more efficient methods. If, for example, Soviet leadership, without using the Russian army, can win in China all that Japan fought for so desperately and so futilely, why should Soviet leaders start a war?"

General Clay in his farewell address as retiring U. S. commander in Germany expressed the belief that only a *truce* is possible at this time in the undeclared war with Russia.

Ahead lies a test of endurance between the U. S. and its allies and Russia and its satellite nations. There can be no real peace until the Russian people control.

#### UNITED NATIONS

A resolution which would have left UN members full freedom of action regarding their diplomatic relations with Spain was lost by a vote of 26-15, with 16 abstentions. The United Kingdom, France and the U. S. were among those abstaining.

Israel has been admitted as the 59th member of UN.

Disposition of Italy's former colonies was postponed to next session of UN General Assembly.

The UN ended the third session of its General Assembly on May 18. This session began last September 21 at Paris and adjourned at Christmas to reconvene at Flushing, N. Y., in April.

President Truman told Congress that the United Nations "has disappointed us" as a security organization through no fault of the United States, which supports it "in all respects."

Secretary of State Acheson asserted, "hope grew out of the continued feeling that the principles and purposes of the UN Charter offer the best basis of a peaceful world with international justice and respect for individual human rights and that most members of the organization are working loyally in that direction."

The UN is on its fifth year.

In its first four tempestuous years, the UN became the forum where the world's statesmen and propagandists let off steam. Yet its record showed success in averting the threat of a major war in 13 critical situations, including the Palestine, Indonesian and Kashmir crises.

D.A.R. resolutions in 1949 made no reference to support of UN but the 1948 resolution stands. It stated "Resolved, That the N.S.D.A.R. declare itself unreservedly in favor of a World Organization of free nations, such as is being developed under the Charter of the United Nations."

*Fourth National Conference on Citizenship*

The Fourth National Conference on Citizenship was held in New York, N. Y., May 14-18, 1949 under the auspices of the National Education Association and the United States Department of Justice.

Three conference topics were introduced in general sessions. Each general session was followed by three-hour small group meetings to discuss the topic as introduced. All groups considered simultaneously the same problems, in an effort to arrive at some general agreements and to devise a program of joint action.

Conference theme and topics were:

**RESPONSIBLE American Citizens—**

1. Their Job in Politics.
2. Their Job in the World Today.
3. Their Job in the Community.

Among several noted speakers addressing the general sessions were the Honorable Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the U. S. and Miss Mabel Studebaker, President, National Educational Association.

More than 40 organizations or other groups exhibited citizenship materials. Among them were the N.A.A.C.P., NEA, Red Cross, American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith, Anti-Defamation League, Survey Associates, National Municipal League, Newsweek, Boy Scouts, Bureau for Intercultural Education, Dept. of State, Dept. of Justice, U. S. Treasury, U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force, American Youth Hostels,

Allyn and Bacon, publishers of Hughes' "Building Citizenship," RCA Victor, American Nurses' Asso., The Town Hall, Inc., and others.

Findings on this Conference will be published later.

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180+		
Alaska		1
C. Z.		1
Cuba		1
Hawaii		2
P. I.		1
P. R.		1



# Committees

## Junior Membership

**A**GAIN, new chapter regents and chairmen are preparing their work for another year. With this in mind, I should like to review for you the objects and goals of the Junior Membership Committee. First, we should like for every chapter to increase its number of junior members, young members who are between the ages of 18 and 35. I feel confident that every community has a number of capable and worthwhile young women who are eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is up to us to interest them in joining our chapters and to help them prove their eligibility.

We have as our goal "a well-informed junior membership." I hope every active junior committee will include in its regular program a study of the work of our National Committees. There is so much for each of us to learn! This work is both interesting and varied. Our junior members will enjoy hearing about it, and this information will help prepare them for better service to our Society. You may ask your state and chapter chairmen to speak to the committee or junior members can prepare programs from available material.

For the first time we have set a goal for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. It is \$5,000 for this year. I'm sure you will all do your best to help us reach this goal of fifty scholarships for the children in Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith and our D. A. R. Approved Schools. This is one way we can help build a better America.

Junior committees can also help develop better young Americans by sponsoring Junior American Citizens Clubs. We hope that every active junior committee will establish at least one new J. A. C. club this year. As every community has room for more J. A. C. clubs, this can supplement whatever work your chapter is already do-

ing for this committee. You may obtain the Junior American Citizens Handbook and supplies from your state chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee. Last year juniors in 23 states sponsored this work and were most enthusiastic about it. Let's be one hundred per cent in this work for this year!

As the time to resume our meetings approaches, I want to express my hope that junior members will attend chapter meetings as regularly as possible and will assume chapter responsibilities when asked to do so. If a few night meetings of the chapter can be arranged, it will enable the junior members who are employed to attend and will keep them in touch with activities.

\* \* \*

I wish that I might personally thank all those who helped make our Junior Bazaar a successful one. Since that is not possible, I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all junior committees that sent lovely gift items for us to sell and to those who helped us at the table during Congress week. We are especially grateful to Miss Margaret Jones, who had charge of the Bazaar and notepaper sales. The Bazaar sales enabled the Junior Membership Committee to contribute \$139.50 to the Building Fund, in honor of our President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne. The Illinois and Iowa juniors also gave the splendid profits from their state bazaars to the Building Fund. We are justly proud of the fine contributions junior members throughout the country have made to the Building Fund and know they will continue with this during the coming months.

MARY HELEN NORTH,  
*National Chairman.*

*The Christmas Cards in full natural colors of*  
**WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VALLEY FORGE**  
Price \$1.00 per Box of 12 with Envelopes



**The Choir**  
**The Dogwood Grove**  
**The Memorial Chapel**  
**The Choir Stalls**

**Night View**  
**Washington and His Mother**  
**Stuart's Washington**  
**Washington's Own Flag**

**The Old Covered Bridge**  
**Soldiers' Hut**  
**Washington's Headquarters**  
**The Litany Desk**

# Testimonials

The Valley Forge cards are unusually beautiful. They fill my need for Christmas cards and just now are making the finest kind of "thank you" notes. Try them. I'm keeping a record of all those who use these cards to write me brief notes.

Please remember that we ask every member to be responsible for at least two boxes of cards. This simple, easy plan would complete the necessary amount to be added to our Bell Tower Fund.

ESTELLA A. O'BYRNE,  
*President General, N. S. D. A. R.*  
*(Indiana).*

MY DEAR MRS. LANGSTON:

The box of Valley Forge Christmas cards has just been received and the cards are very lovely.

How good it is to be reminded of the sacrifices and sufferings of our forefathers who were upheld and sustained by their faith in God and His mercy.

Congratulations upon the beautiful selection of subjects.

Faithfully,  
HELENA R. POUCH,  
*Honorary President General.*

MY DEAR MRS. LANGSTON:

The new Valley Forge Christmas cards are even lovelier than I anticipated. Let me congratulate the committee on the well chosen subjects and the beautiful color effects. It is a joy to have them in the house to address before the bustle begins

of Christmas festivities. Again my congratulations and thanks.

MAYMIE D. LAMMERS,  
*Recording Secretary General*  
*from Texas.*

Mrs. Wm. C. Langston,  
531 Roosevelt Ave.,  
York, Penna.

DEAR MRS. LANGSTON:

I couldn't wait for Christmas to use my Valley Forge cards, so I have chosen the ones without greetings for general correspondence notes. They are all choice and desirable.

Sincerely,  
IONE B. BREWER,  
*State Regent, Mississippi.*

My brothers, sisters-in-law, uncles and aunts rejoice that the Valley Forge Christmas cards are available for their use. The beauty of these cards satisfies the choosiest of senders.

RUTH PARK,  
*New York State Regent.*

Everywhere I go, the Valley Forge Christmas cards are the center of attraction. The pictures are outstanding, and most appropriate. What could be better to use for your greeting than one of these beautiful cards which bring to mind our indebtedness to our founding Fathers? They are perfect.

GERTRUDE L. LEWIS,  
*New York Historian.*

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## Help add to the Building Fund of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge

MRS. WILLIAM C. LANGSTON  
*Chairman, VALLEY FORGE COMMITTEE*  
531 Roosevelt Ave., York, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Langston:

Enclosed please find \$..... for ..... boxes of 12 assorted cards in full color with envelopes at \$1.00 per box.

Name ..... *Please Print*

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Your Chapter ..... State .....

# Parliamentary Procedure

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

WHILE the amendments that were adopted at the recent Continental Congress are still fresh in our minds it may be well for us to discuss some of those affecting the chapters and states.

Article 11, Election of Officers, By-Laws, section 4. "The names of candidates for the office of Vice President General and of Honorary Vice President General must be sent in writing to the office of the Recording Secretary General at least two weeks before the opening session of the Continental Congress at which the members are to be candidates." So in the future the state wishing to present a member for either of these offices cannot be dilatory about it. If a state does not hold its annual State Conference before this time limit expires it cannot present a candidate for the office of Vice President General or for Honorary Vice President General for election at the next Continental Congress.

The second amendment is truly a "life saver." Those of you who attended the Congress held in April, 1948, remember how many, many times we had to ballot on the candidates for the office of Honorary Vice Presidents General before those, who did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote on the first ballot, were elected. Now with this amendment "to strike out two-thirds and insert a majority vote" there will probably be election for all on the first ballot. We now have our candidates for the office of Honorary Vice Presidents General on a par with Vice Presidents General.

I feel that all chapters who have a member elected to one of the so-called cabinet offices are taking great pride in the adoption of the amendment to Article VII, Executive Committee, section 1, which now reads: "The Executive Committee shall consist of the Officers of the National Society as listed in Article IV, section 1, of the Constitution." The former section gave the power to the President General to appoint seven of these Officers to the Executive Committee to serve with her during her term of

office. With this amendment in effect, twelve states have representation on the Executive Committee, and no state will have to wonder if her "Officer" will be one of those chosen. Probably too, the future Presidents General will be very happy over not having to choose seven Officers to serve with her.

The next amendment is one that I trust none of our chapters will ever decide to put into operation. Article IX, Chapters, new section 19 now states the following: "A chapter may disband by a vote of two-thirds of all members on its roll, provided previous notice of at least three months has been given the State Regent and the Organizing Secretary General. The vote of non-resident members may be taken by mail." For a long, long time the National Society had the power to disband a chapter as stated in Article IX, section 18, where only one reason for disbanding a chapter, namely: "If a chapter falls below the number specified as necessary for organization, it will be given one year to increase its membership to the required number, and if not increased within one year, the chapter is automatically disbanded." But it seemed kinder to add this amendment, so that a chapter could, after meeting the obligations included in this amendment, disband itself. Your parliamentarian hopes though, that such action will not become necessary for any chapter to take.

There should not be any controversy over these amendments as has so often arisen over the amendment to Article V, Fees and Dues, section 3, regarding the quota funds which was adopted at the 1948 Continental Congress. Surely none of our recent amendments can be misinterpreted, as was the above.

Every chapter regent was sent a copy of the revised Constitution and By-Laws last year, as soon as they were printed, yet since my return from Congress I have found that in several sets of by-laws sent me for approval some of the chapters are not taking due notice of the meaning of Article I, By-

Laws, Membership, section 1, first sentence. Quite a few chapters are permitting a person who is not a member of that chapter to endorse an applicant for membership, when the sentence so plainly states as follows: "An applicant for membership to a chapter must be endorsed by two members of that chapter who are in good standing, and to whom the applicant is personally known." This rule cannot be broken and even though an endorser may be in good standing in another chapter a regent and a registrar should not permit such procedure. If an applicant does not have at least two good friends in a chapter who know her personally it would seem that she would not desire to become a member of same.

Well, ten months from now will be election time for Congress, and the questions about candidates are rolling in. So as many states are endorsing candidates we will answer a few of the questions through these columns.

Question. When may a member be proposed for office? Answer. By-Laws, Arti-

cle II, section 4: "No candidate, excepting the twenty-one Vice Presidents General, shall be announced or proposed for any office until after adjournment of the Continental Congress preceding the Congress at which the election of those officers is to be held."

Question. May a candidate for President General be presented who has not secured or made up a full slate of candidates for the offices to be filled? Answer. Yes, there may be independent candidates for President General for there is no mention made in Article II "Election of Officers" that a candidate for President General must have on her announcement a full complement of names for the other offices.

Question. Do the candidates for the twelve offices listed in the Constitution, Article IV, section 1, have to be endorsed by their respective states? Answer. No. These candidates do not have to be endorsed by their states before coming out for office. The only candidates requiring state endorsement are the twenty-one Vice Presidents General.



"Woman, thou art the creation not of God alone,  
Thou art also the work of man who is eternally creating  
thee with the beauty of his heart and thought.

For thee the poet yields the magic of his words,  
For thee the artist finds new immortality.

To grace thee and adorn thee,  
To make thee more enchanting,  
The sea gives its pearls, the earth its gold,  
The gardens their first blossoms of Spring.

Woman, thou art half woman and half dream!"

from TAGORE.

## Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

### LIVES OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE—1796-1947, by John W. Green of the Knoxville Bar.

Judge John W. Green, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, has made a great contribution to the history of Tennessee in his book on the Judges of the Supreme Court of that state. He has given an informative account of the origin of the court, beginning with 1796, when it was known as the Superior Court, on to 1870, when the Constitution gave it the name Supreme Court and under that title it has been known ever since.

The book contains a picture of the building, as well as cuts of the outstanding men who have served on the bench. There is also an interesting biography of each Judge.

Judge Green calls attention to the fact that Andrew Jackson was a member of the Court and was the only President who ever so served his own state; also that he was the last President who saw active service in the Revolutionary War.

He also states that William C. C. Claiborne was a member of the Supreme Court when he was just twenty-one and that he was elected United States Senator before he was forty-three but, unfortunately, died before taking his seat.

This book should be of great value to students of the legal profession and to historians and libraries.

NOTE: Mr. E. E. Patton of Knoxville, Tenn., who has made several interesting contributions to the Magazine, sent us this volume as a gift and expressed the hope that we would make mention of it in our review columns. This we were glad to do.

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### PRAIRIE AVENUE, by Arthur Meeker.

Not for many years has there been written a novel of family life such as Arthur Meeker has produced. It is a mixture of fact and fiction told by a man who was born on the famous Prairie Avenue in Chicago and lived there until he was twelve years old. The parents themselves could not

claim it as a birthplace simply because in the early sixties it had not been developed. However, they were reared in the nearby neighborhood and all their lives they were filled with the stories and the traditions of that locality and loved to talk about them, to re-live the events which took place there.

The story itself is the saga of one family and of the men of great wealth and of their wives, their children and even their great-grandchildren. It is also an intriguing love story into which has been woven all the color and the drama of those early days of golden splendor. There is a warm and very human chronicle of Lydia Stack when she was first young, then middle aged and finally elderly and of the influence she exerted throughout her life from her proud mansion. She was a charming but reckless woman who dared to be herself and to live as she so desired.

Mr. Meeker has cleverly depicted the life of a young boy who came to live in one of those stately houses and the effect that such a life had on his future career.

Taken as a whole, the book is really an account of the growth and the coming of age of Chicago when Prairie Avenue was the most fashionable address in the entire city.

The characters are not mere ghosts from the long ago for the author has made them into living, breathing, red-blooded men of determination with a craving for money and power; and women of beauty and deep feeling who delighted in the great luxury made possible by wealth—women who were outstanding and who loved to start new fashions and lead the headlines in their social accomplishments.

*Prairie Avenue* will entertain its readers and linger on in the memory for it is a colorful and clear-cut description of Chicago in its formative days—days of the old Victorian mansions which have now been torn down or deserted by their former owners. It is also a tribute to the men and women who made it great back in the days when one heard the noise of horses' hooves on the cobblestone streets.

Arthur Meeker lives at present in Switzerland but divides his time between there and the United States. He says, however, that he loves it in Switzerland and feels that he can write much faster there than when at home.

Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York City.

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#### LIFE OF GENERAL JOHN STARK OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, by Howard Parker Moore.

One of the most interesting characters of the War of the Revolution was General John Stark of New Hampshire. Up to the present time very little has ever been written about this man who played such an important part in that war.

Howard Parker Moore, who is well known for his books on *The Lang and Patton Families* and for his *Descendants of Ensign John Moore*, felt that attention should be called to General Stark who did so much to help gain the independence of the country that he so dearly loved.

The General was not a glamorous figure, or even a great man, but he was a brave one and was always able to think clearly when under severe fire. He held the line at Bunker Hill and that line stood without flinching during the heavy charge of the British Regulars.

The fortitude of those soldiers aroused the determination of men from Maine to Georgia. At Bennington General Stark and his gallant troops faced an invasion that was intended to split the colonies but again they won a victory which so inspired them that they rallied and made Saratoga possible.

When the news of Lexington and Concord reached him, he at once closed his sawmill, mounted his horse and took part in the movement to shut the British up in Boston. In spite of periods of poor health, he remained in the fight to the bitter end. Many times his lack of education placed him at a disadvantage in political life. He had what is called an inferiority complex and was always conscious of his defects. However, his men loved him and had faith in him, so common sense prevailed and he forged ahead. He was a man of firm principles and he only retired to private life when he knew that the independence of his country had been won.

For over eight years Howard Moore worked on this book, which gives in detail not only accounts of individual battles but shows the great skill and courage of General Stark. Descendants of the fighting patriot will be deeply interested in this account of his life and students of early American History, as well as libraries, will find it a valuable work of reference.

*The Life of General Stark of New Hampshire* is published privately by Howard Parker Moore, who is now eighty-one years old. He lives at 414 East 52nd Street, New York 22, N. Y.

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#### THE CHAIN, by Paul Wellman.

*The Chain* by Paul Wellman is a very powerful and beautiful story about a man of God. So far it is the most popular Literary Guild selection of 1949 and it is a book one will not soon forget, for it makes an impression which lingers long in the reader's mind. It makes one think.

The tale is symbolical and portrays the struggle between the spiritual and the material, not only in this case but throughout the entire world where good strives constantly to overthrow evil.

*The Chain* is tragic as well as dramatic as it depicts the life of one John Carlisle, a rector in Jericho, Kansas, who, by his own courage and faith inspired and regenerated a decadent community and won his own redemption.

John Carlisle, the new rector of St. Albans, was sent to take charge of the church by his Bishop who loved and trusted him. His predecessor had been a docile and friendly leader who always wanted to mix with and please all the members of his congregation. He lived undisturbed by the surrounding slums which were rapidly encroaching upon the environs of his wealthy church.

But John did not believe in, nor would he sanction that way of handling conditions. He vetoed the plans for a new edifice in the exclusive section of the town and insisted upon throwing open the doors of the church to the packinghouse workers. He chose to live in the undercroft rather than in the rectory for he wanted to be close at hand where people could reach him at any hour.

The wealthy members of the congregation resented his attitude and yet were impressed with his strange magnetism and one and all sensed something mysterious about the man. Slowly he succeeded in gaining the confidence of the slum dwellers but his influence with the regular members gradually waned. However, constant work and a keen understanding of everyday problems gradually won back many of them and finally only the vestrymen held out against him.

Conditions were improving when suddenly the little town was startled by an extra edition of the leading newspaper. All over the front page appeared pictures of the rector and black headlines revealed his story, which was that at one time he had served a prison sentence for murder. This was the dark secret in the life of John Carlisle. It hit the town of Jericho like a Kansas tornado but out of the violence emerged a great inspiration which was to later work out the salvation of the entire community.

Seriously injured by one of the slum workers for whom Carlisle had done the most, he was taken to the hospital where an emergency operation was performed in an effort to save his life. Doctors and nurses did their best but to no avail. As kind hands undressed the young rector they found around his waist a heavy, cruel chain which he had worn as a constant reminder of a sin committed.

Surrounding Carlisle in his days of church work had been Murray Clifton, leading physician, and Gilda Westcott, sophisticated and disillusioned daughter of Jericho's leading citizen. These characters are woven with great brilliancy into a story of powerful faith and belief in a life to follow.

Paul Wellman, the author of this story, was born in Enid, Oklahoma, shortly after the Cherokee Strip was opened. His early youth was spent in a town sixty miles from the nearest railroad and was reached only by stage coach. Later his family moved to Kansas and Wellman worked as a cowboy, in lumber yards and on a farm. He was graduated from Kansas University and became a newspaper man, starting as a cub reporter. Being forced to resign from newspaper work because of ill health, he now lives in California. The idea for *The Chain* came in 1935 when an old

friend related the story of a certain Father Jardine.

Published by Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

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**MYSTERY UP THE WINDING STAIR;  
HOOF BEATS OF FREEDOM; THE  
WINDING RIVER,** by Helen Fuller  
Orton.

It has not been the policy of this department to review books for children, except on rare occasions, but so many requests have come to us for good, clean juvenile works to offset some of the comics, that we are writing up three which have been brought to our attention.

They are by Helen Fuller Orton, a well-known author, whose reputation is well established. She writes with clear simplicity and a deep understanding of what appeals to the little folks.

Into her three stories she weaves mystery and history so that while the reader is being held spellbound, he is also being taught early the great historical events of this country.

*The Mystery Up the Winding Stair* is a real and exciting adventure. The scene is laid in a great country house with an honest-to-goodness grandfather who has a way of forgetting where he puts things.

Four grandchildren come to spend their holiday season in this New England home. A heavy snow fell and all were house-bound, so grandfather gave to his young guests the task of hunting for five Paul Revere spoons which he had carefully hidden away. While the wind howled and ice caked the windows, the youngsters started the mysterious search.

The winding stairs led them into a great circular room, so large that it contained a replica of a pioneer log cabin. Cases around the room contained arrow heads and strange boots hung on the walls. Clews led the children through the wings of the house and into spooky attics.

Boys and girls will be breathless with suspense as they read of queer noises and of trembling curtains which hide other stairways. But finally the mystery is solved and the spoons are found and returned.

Next, *Hoof Beats of Freedom*, is the tale of a patriotic boy and the big part he played in the Long Island campaign of

the American Revolution. It is the story of a real family and the life the members led day by day in their devotion to their country.

Roger Sherwood, the young hero, lived a quiet, healthy life in the small colonial village of Newtown. He helped with the farm work and rode his own horse. Along with his family, he took a stand against the Tories and that caused a break with many of his companions.

One day came a foam-flecked horse and a rider into Newtown, bringing word that the British Army was sailing up New York Bay. Soon the village green was alive with activity as the men were lined up and the Declaration of Independence was read. Roger was anxious to help his great hero, George Washington, and finally his opportunity came for, due to his knowledge of boats and the waterways, he was allowed to mingle with the American troops.

Children will thrill at the dramatic account of Washington's famous night retreat from Long Island, for in the boat with the General, as an oarsman, was young Roger. With hands covered with deep blisters, he met his hero and as a reward for a hard task well done, Roger and his fleet horse were given a chance to convey messages.

By reading this story children will learn to really know what the Revolution meant to the people of those days. It teaches friendship and loyalty and devotion to a

great man and the cause for which he sacrificed and fought.

The third book is different but just as interesting and instructive. *The Winding River* tells of a thirteen-year-old girl who, in 1797, arrived in the city of Philadelphia on a ship from France. With her aunt she had been forced to flee from the terrors of the French Revolution and to seek a refuge in America. Her heart was heavy for she had had to leave her beautiful home and in it her pet dog and her canaries.

Above all the attractions in this new country she wanted to see the Liberty Bell for her father who had come over here to fight, had seen it and heard it ring.

The story is a fascinating account of the life of this young refugee at Azilum, a French settlement on the Susquehanna where a large log house had been made ready for Queen Marie Antoinette but which she never lived to see.

Mrs. Orton has portrayed a little-known page in our history for she describes life in the colony of Azilum where the French emigrés built homes and made their influence felt for many years. Young people will share the excitement of the life of the French girl as she lived and learned the American way. They will rejoice when she refused an opportunity to return to her native land but decided instead to stay in this new and growing country and to marry an American.

Published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

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### Books Received for Review

*Captain Dauntless* by William Bell Clark.

*Lives of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee—1796-1947* by John W. Green.

*Aesculapius Comes to the Colonies—The story of the Early Days of Medicine in the Thirteen Original Colonies*—by Maurice Bear Gordon, M.D.

# Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

THERE are many good things I could tell you about the D. A. R. MAGAZINE but I shall try to give you a very brief outline of what you can find in the magazine each month.

I find it truly interesting as well as instructive. Each month it contains information every D. A. R. member needs to read and know. We find in it, for instance, the President General's Message written to the members. The editorials are always well worth reading. There are brief book reviews and mention of good motion pictures. The article each month on Parliamentary Procedure is written especially for members and contains essential information.

Another department tells of Chapter Activities and it is always to our interest to know what other chapters are doing. One magazine told about the Golden Jubilee Celebration of our neighbor, the Mary Isham Keith Chapter in Forth Worth, and there were pictures of Texas women we know. I find it interesting to read about the State Conferences in other states. The reports from National Committees give us an idea of what the society is doing as a national organization and what each chapter needs to accomplish in order to cooperate fully.

The Genealogical Department is well worth while and in it you may find some date, name or help for which you have been searching. With it is the "Queries" column in which you may ask for some needed data from other members and readers, or learn of some one in another part of the United States who is working on the same lineage in which you may be interested. You may find a query you can answer and so help another, as no doubt you have been helped at some time. When my Magazine comes, I turn to the genealogical pages first, then read the contents.

One finds so much that is interesting or instructive or both, such as the historical articles. Some are about well known places, persons or events but with new and interesting information. Others tell of

little known persons, places and events and still others are new tales about unknown happenings. At present there is a series of articles telling of the founding and early history of Colonial Colleges, such as Harvard, William and Mary, Linden Hall and others. In one of our Magazines there was an article by Texas Representative, Hon. Edward Gossett, in which he discussed the Electoral College. There have been several by other legislators.

Again, you may find a story which tells tales about a neighborhood, county, or state in which one of your ancestors lived during the Colonial or Revolutionary war period, as I did not long ago. This article told new facts and new tales—at least new to me. Some of these may be more legend than fact but they are interesting, and back of these tales is early America as our ancestors knew it.

From the Magazine we can gain needed information about the Red Cross, Approved Schools, world affairs, and many other topics.

It is interesting to know that Tryon's Palace, built 1667 to 1670 by North Carolina's third Royal Governor, William Tryon, is to be restored from the plans of the architect, plans that have been found after being lost for a hundred years. The Royal Governors attempted to live in the style of the Kings in England. This old palace had a plumbing and drainage system in which eight tons of lead were used with a huge brick sewer that led to the river.

If every member will form a habit of reading the D. A. R. MAGAZINE each month, I feel safe in saying each will want to subscribe and keep a continuous file. It is essential that every officer read it. I wish every member who is a subscriber would appoint herself a committee of one to secure one new subscription. Let us work to make every member a subscriber.

ELVA COLGLAZIER,  
Chairman, Magazine Com.  
Thankful Hubbard Chapter.

# States

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## TENNESSEE

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ON March 15, 1949 Baxter Seminary had the honor and the privilege of having upon its campus Mrs. Thomas F. Hudson, State Regent of Tennessee for the purpose of the dedication of the addition to the Tennessee Society D.A.R. Health House which was built for the purpose of training of practical nurses.

With Mrs. Hudson were her state executive board and many distinguished Tennessee members. Mrs. Rutledge Smith, Mrs. Allen Harris both Honorary State Regents were also present and each gave splendid addresses upon the course of this work since their respective regencies. It was Mrs. Allen Harris who had the vision of caring for the sick in this mountain community when she was State Regent and from a tiny beginning has grown the magnificent work which is now being accomplished in that rural vicinity today. Mrs. Robert W. Lowe is State Chairman.

Those who were present enjoyed statements by the following in addition to the special address by Dr. Robert H. White, representing officially the Departments of Education and Health of the State of Tennessee: Major Rutledge Smith, an honored guest, Miss E. P. Hill, Dean of Baxter Seminary, representing the faculty, Mr. H. M. Marlow, Jr., representing the student body. The President of Baxter Seminary, Dr. Harry L. Upperman formally accepted the addition and gave a short report of the work and service of the Tennessee D.A.R. Health House: "We have served some 2,000 people this year, including students, those of the community and also the veterans who are in school here. This includes various kinds of diseases, first aid cases and some emergencies.

A school clinic of about sixty pre-school children were examined by two doctors of Cookeville using the Tennessee D.A.R. Health House. Four P.T.A. members and two nurses assisted the physicians.

The one course we have struggled so hard and so long to get started is the Practical Nursing Course, realizing the need of pro-

fessional and efficient nurses in this Upper Cumberland Area. The course has now been approved by Miss Nina E. Wooten, State Director of Nursing Education and we have been advised to go ahead as planned. Our thanks to the Tennessee Society D.A.R. It is in the spirit of forward moving, planning and deep appreciation that we can now see our dreams begin to take reality.

In presenting the building for dedication, Mrs. Hudson said, "We build today for the future. Not only do we today dedicate a building made of bricks and mortar, we are helping to make possible better health through better living. The public health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the welfare of the nation. As State Regent of the Tennessee Society I dedicate this building to the memory of all loyal Tennessee Daughters."

A delicious luncheon was served at Ivy Hall for all guests by the girl students of Baxter Seminary under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Ditty, Dietician. An inspection tour of the Tennessee Health House and other buildings of the school campus followed.

JUNE H. FAIN,  
*State Historian.*

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## ARKANSAS

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THE Forty-first Annual State Conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution, held March 12 and 13 at Blytheville, had for its theme "Americanism" with the Arkansas background effectively depicted in unusual attractions which made the Conference one of the most popular attended, according to the one hundred members present from the state's twenty-seven chapters.

Hostesses were the six chapters of the Shawnee District: Blytheville, Batesville, Marianna, Helena, Jonesboro and William Strong.

Certain motion pictures, radio programs and comic books were condemned by the delegates in the closing business session

and other resolutions adopted recommended investigation of subject matter in history textbooks studied in the state schools.

Honor guests were Miss Marie Lloyd of Little Rock, Vice President General, and Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, who shared honors with the State Regent, Mrs. Gerig, at several events.

Complete restoration of the old state capitol building in Little Rock will be urged by the state group, it was decided, with a conference delegation named to make the appeal to Governor Sidney McMath.

Arkansas D. A. R. chapter members were urged to register their children in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Adams, when she was guest speaker at the luncheon honoring the Arkansas C. A. R.

The Building Fund, adopted as the number one project of the Arkansas group for the year, was given a prominent role in the Conference with Miss Lloyd, chairman, reporting that more than \$1250 had been raised for the new building at National Headquarters.

This sum was increased when Mrs. James Hill Jr., regent of the Blytheville chapter, gave \$50 and the hostess chapters contributed all money left over from expenses of the Conference, which was \$125.50.

Dr. W. J. Edens, president of Arkansas State College at Jonesboro, was guest speaker at the banquet Friday night, a highlight of the Conference.

Reports showed that the Arkansas Society now has 1174 members enrolled in twenty-seven chapters and that two hundred delegates and visitors attended the Conference, which had headquarters at Hotel Noble.

Addie Sue Riley of Hamburg, chosen as the Good Citizenship Pilgrim of Arkansas, was presented. She won the honor over 56 other representatives of Arkansas high schools.

The formal tea given in honor of Miss Lloyd, as vice president general; Mrs. Adams as national president of the C. A. R., and Mrs. Gerig as State Regent, was at "Hillcrest," home of Mrs. James Hill, Jr., regent of the Blytheville chapter.

The decoration theme "Arkansas—Her Cup Runneth Over" was introduced first at the dinner given by the State Officers



TEA AT ARKANSAS FORTY-FIRST STATE CONFERENCE

Club the night before the conference, when a colonial setting and figurine souvenirs added to the occasion.

The "Arkansas Products" luncheon was presided over by Mrs. Frazier, Vice Regent. The unique decorations featured a background of a huge cup from which flowed names of the state's products, flanked with many of these products. Only Arkansas foods were served.

Guests received favors of milk-glass cups, handpainted in the D. A. R. motif and the state flower, the apple blossom, and planted in ivy to portray the theme "Keep Arkansas Green."

"King Cotton" reigned at the banquet with miniature bales of cotton and cotton leaves and bolls used to decorate the room. Mrs. Gerig presided at this affair.

Special entertainment included a cotton fashion show in which one of the models was Mrs. Allen Stacy of Crenshaw, Miss., the former Miss Becky McCall of Blytheville, first runner-up in the Miss America contest in 1946 at Atlantic City.

Souvenirs were aprons, made from cotton flour sacks, cook books and leaflets depicting the story of cotton, along with the souvenir menus, printed on cotton paper. Guests of honor also were presented miniature bales of cotton.

Arkansas flowers featured the decorations for the luncheon honoring the Arkansas Society, Children of the American Revolution, of which Arkansas has one hundred members. Mrs. John W. Edrington of Osceola, State President, presided at this affair and introduced the National President.

The children present received favors of

cans of chocolate milk, rulers and bottles of cologne and the grownups were given souvenirs of key rings and cologne.

There were several informal breakfast parties with Miss Lloyd receiving a gift of a fan, fashioned from currency totaling \$50, which she presented to the Building Fund.

When the conference convened the visitors were welcomed by J. L. Gunn, president of the Blytheville Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Charles R. Penn of Blytheville, director of the Shawnee District.

MAUREEN KING NORRIS,  
*Secretary.*

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#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

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THE New Hampshire Society, Daughters of the American Revolution met in Portsmouth on Wednesday and Thursday, March 30 and 31 for the Annual Spring Conference.

The State Chairmen and Honorary State Regents met with the Board of Management on Wednesday and all were heartily in favor of doing their utmost to raise funds for the new annex building in Washington.

Mrs. Hiram Johnson, State Chaplain conducted the Memorial Service. The altar, beautifully decorated with spring flowers formed a lovely background for the illuminated Cross—flanked by tall white tapers. Pages, clad in white, bearing the American Flag and the D.A.R. Flag were followed by others carrying lighted candles which were later placed in candelabra near the Cross. Mrs. C. Alvord played selections on her viola and Miss Wilma Roberts sang several solos accompanied on the organ by Mrs. James Austin, State Historian. The "Call to Remembrance" by Mrs. David Anderson, State Regent and the tribute to Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, Honorary State Regent and Chairman of N. H. Children's Attic Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 1928-1948, by Mrs. Frank Foss, brought tears to the eyes of many.

Mrs. John T. Gardner, Corresponding Secretary General, addressed the 200 members at a banquet at the Rockingham. The Good Citizenship Pilgrim was presented the \$100 Bond and after the many dignitaries

were introduced a reception was held for National and State Officers and guests.

A National Defense Breakfast on Thursday morning was planned by Mrs. Philip White. Mr. Powell, Executive Secretary to Hon. Styles Bridges, gave a challenging address.

After the impressive procession of flags, guests and State Officers, Mrs. David Anderson, State Regent, called the Conference to order in the stately old Unitarian-Universalist Church, made springlike with forsythia and pussy willows.

Mr. Magerson extended cordial greetings to the Conference from the Mayor of Portsmouth—one of the oldest cities in New Hampshire, which during 1775 often saw a flashily dressed lieutenant in command of many sailors from the British ship-of-war Scarborough marching through the streets.

Regents from the hostess chapters of Portsmouth and Dover, Mrs. Jessie Crockett of Ranger Chapter and Mrs. Chas. Philbrick of Margery Sullivan Chapter warmly welcomed the delegates, and Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball, State Vice Regent responded.

Mr. Douglas P. Sloane, President of the New England Society, Sons of the American Revolution, brought greetings from the S.A.R. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane first gave the knoll of pines, now known as the Cathedral of the Pines (a tribute to those who gave their lives in World War II) in memory of their son. Mr. Sloane advocated getting down to a "grass roots" devotion to Almighty God, and to educate our youth, as well as taking steps to protect the freedom of America.

Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen brought out the splendid work done by our state this year.

Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers, Recording Secretary General, who was one of the guest speakers at the luncheon, managed to make herself heard over the microphone even though she had lost her voice. Mr. J. Dodge, of the N. H. Fish and Game Dept., gave an illustrated talk on the Bear Brook Conservation Camp and its fine work with young people.

The afternoon session was devoted to reports of chapter regents and each brought a two-minute account of achievements which gave an overall review of the projects of our National Society being sustained throughout the state.

Five resolutions were submitted by the

Committee on Resolutions; one urging an expression of appreciation to the sponsors of the Freedom Train for the effective presentation of the priceless documents pertaining to the founding of these United States . . . one urging members to inform themselves on the vital difference between World Government and World Organization . . . and one opposing Socialized Medicine in any and all forms.

It was unanimously voted that New Hampshire Daughters present the name of our beloved State Regent, Mrs. David W. Anderson as a candidate for Vice President General.

Guests were present from several neighboring states; Mrs. Louis Oliver, State Regent, Rhode Island, Mrs. Warren Currier, State Regent, Massachusetts; Mrs. Roy Hayward, National Chairman of Manuals, from Maine; Mrs. Leroy Hussey, Vice President General from Maine. Mrs. Charles Locke, State Regent of Maine and Mrs. Benjamin Adams representing the American Legion Auxiliary.

MRS. JAMES B. AUSTIN,  
*State Historian.*

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#### ARIZONA

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THE Forty-Seventh State Conference of the Arizona Society was held March 23rd and 24th, 1949, in the Santa Rita Hotel, Tucson, Arizona.

The State Regent, Mrs. Roland James, presided over the three business sessions which were attended by the following Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Robert K. Minson, Mrs. Chester S. McMartin, and Mrs. Joseph L. B. Alexander of Phoenix, Mrs. John Wallace Chappell of Tucson and Mrs. Wm. J. Oliver of Prescott. Mrs. McMartin served as Vice-President General in 1938-1941. Mrs. Alexander is now a National Vice-Chairman of Conservation and Mrs. James is National Vice-Chairman of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. Eight State Officers and two Chapter Regents were also present.

Mr. Wm. A. Murphy of Phoenix, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, gave a most instructive and forceful talk on "The National Defense Picture." The many questions asked by the delegates testified to their great interest in the subject.

Miss Pat Lewis, a former D. A. R. Pilgrim from Ajo, now a student at the University of Arizona, sang two delightful selections, accompanied by Miss Talitha Colwell.

Reports of State Chairmen of National Committees were given and showed a year of real achievement along all lines of D. A. R. work.

A dinner for members and guests was held in the evening in the Fiesta Room of the Santa Rita Hotel which was decorated with the flags of the United Nations. Guest of honor was the Honorable Dan E. Garvey, Governor of Arizona, who gave a short talk commending the D. A. R. for its work with the youth of the country. Miss Elma Mae Henderson, a University of Arizona student from St. Louis, sang three songs, accompanied by Mrs. Edwin W. Carroll. Later Dr. Harold Lamb played several very enjoyable violin selections, accompanied by Mrs. Carroll. Mrs. Roland James, State Regent, presented a \$100 bond to the Arizona Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Miss Shirley Jo Harris of Willcox. Dr. J. Byron McCormick, President of the University of Arizona, and Mrs. McCormick, were special guests at the dinner.

The Conference reconvened on Thursday morning in the Santa Rita Hotel and reports of the chapter regents were given and ordered filed.

Mrs. Chauncey H. McKellips, State Historian, announced that the chapter historians are to be asked to sell Christmas cards and cook books for the Bell Tower Fund.

The business meeting was interrupted to hear a delightful musical program by Miss Helene Link, accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Repine Corlies. There was a moment of silent prayer for Mrs. R. W. McCabe of Tucson, who had passed away that morning.

Mrs. J. L. B. Alexander, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, moved the adoption of various courtesy resolutions, also that the voting members of the Conference uphold the action of the State Regent in pledging Arizona's share of the National Building Fund; also that the members inform themselves on the subject of Communism so they can recognize and expose the dangers wherever they find them; that the Arizona Society go on record as favoring cooperation as developed under the Charter of the United Nations

and that it go on record as opposing World Government; that the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be commended and that the Arizona Society dedicate itself to the responsibility of keeping class rooms and public libraries free from false and insidious doctrines and interpretations.

The Conference will meet in Phoenix in 1950 at which time it is hoped to have the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General.

JOSEPHINE F. FARIS,  
*State Recording Secretary.*

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### MONTANA

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MONTANA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held their 46th annual State Conference in Billings, March 31, April 1st and 2nd, 1949 with Shining Mountain Chapter as hostess and all business sessions were held on the Mezzanine floor of the Northern Hotel, with the State Regent, Mrs. T. E. Luebben of Dillon presiding.

We were honored to have with us for the occasion our President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, who not only had an inspiring message for us but we were warmed by her gracious manner.

Mayor H. E. Biddinger of Billings extended to us a cordial welcome and expressed his good wishes for an enjoyable conference while in the city. He warned us of the trend toward socialism in the present day thinking by the people of our nation and solicited our support in combating this trend. Mrs. J. H. Morrow of Moore, State Vice-regent, responded for the Daughters.

Officer and committee reports were the order for the morning session at the close of which the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. G. Ragsdale, conducted an impressive memorial service for 16 departed members.

A noon luncheon was held at the beautiful Skyline Club upon the rimrocks above the city with a view to the "Shining Mountains" and the beautiful Yellowstone valley. Mrs. V. D. Caldwell, Honorary State Regent, acted as toastmistress and during the luncheon hour Mrs. O'Byrne was presented with a beautiful birthday cake, decorated and lighted with candles, her birthday hav-



RECEPTION AT MONTANA STATE CONFERENCE,  
HOSTESS CHAPTER, SHINING MOUNTAIN

ing been two days before and we wished to help her celebrate the occasion.

At the afternoon session Mrs. O'Byrne spoke and told about the excursion to the southland last October and the visit to our Approved schools.

Late afternoon we listened to a "question and answer" radio broadcast conducted by her and Mrs. R. C. Dillavou, Past State Regent. I am sure all listeners were enlightened about the activities of our society.

At 7 o'clock a banquet was served at the Northern Hotel and Mrs. Dillavou acted as toastmistress. A piano quartette composed of Mrs. George Wright, Mrs. Archie Cochrane, Mrs. John Hynes, and Mrs. J. A. Gates, entertained us with several selections. Mrs. O'Byrne, our honored guest, addressed us and left much inspiration with us relative to our work.

Mr. Dougan C. H. Luebben, President and Senator F. Haynes, Vice-president of the Montana Society, Sons of the American Revolution were guests. Mr. Luebben is the youngest son of our State Regent and this is unique in the fact that never before in Montana have mother and son served at the same time at the head of both great patriotic societies.

We were honored to have two Montana Pilgrims present, Mrs. Marjorie Cross Sells (1940), and Miss Jeanette Braach (1948).

Our State Chairman of Building Fund, Mrs. H. G. Merkle reported the collection of \$536.80 plus \$90 collected at the Conference making a total of \$626.80 toward the reflooring of the Montana room connected with the new library building.

The colors were retired and Conference adjourned at noon April 2, 1949.

ELFREDA WOODSIDE,  
*State Secretary.*

## NEBRASKA

THE Forty-seventh Annual Conference of the Nebraska Society, was held March 22-23-24 at Hastings, Nebraska, headquarters at Hotel Clarke, with the seven chapters in district four as hostesses.

The opening session was held in the Skyline Room, Tuesday morning with the State Regent Mrs. Byron K. Worrall presiding. Greetings were read from the President General Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne and the National Chairman of Resolutions, Mrs. Roy V. Shrewder. Reports of State Officers were given.

The high light of the evening program was an address, "The Military—Master or Servant?", by Captain Chauncey R. Crutcher of the United States Naval Depot located near Hastings, Nebraska. Following the program a reception was held to honor the chapter regents.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to tours of "the House of Yesterday," one of the finest museums in the Midwest and the Hastings Naval Depot the largest in the United States comprising forty eight thousand acres.

Among the many social events of the conferences were—the luncheon honoring State Officers, Past State Regents and hostess chapter regents Mrs. Worrall and

Mrs. W. P. Venable hostesses; the Past State Officers dinner, the C.A.R. breakfast, regents' luncheon, Junior membership luncheon and Pages' luncheon.

On Wednesday evening at the formal banquet Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, Recording Secretary General was the honored guest and gave an interesting address on The Projects of the National Society. She stated that "Never before in history have women been more needed for their sanity, their sound judgement and their real desire for peace." She urged the Daughters to use eternal vigilance in protecting the American way of life and particularly the American flag. She discussed the building program of the National Society and made a plea for its support.

Among resolutions adopted were opposition to socialized medicine and commendation of Nebraska Unicameral for its endeavors to pass such legislation as shall aid in selection of teachers of unquestioned patriotism and loyalty. It was voted to commend and encourage the Committee on Un-American Activities in its work of exposing enemies who seek to undermine our American institutions and our system of government.

The conference closed Thursday noon with the installation of new officers.

VERA F. RASMUSSEN,  
*State Recording Secretary.*

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### The \$400,000.00 Question!

\$500,000.00 of the \$900,000.00 was answered at the 58th Continental Congress recently. With summer and fall State Conferences ahead of us, your National Chairman of the Building Promotion has every reason to believe that by the time the National Board meets in Washington in October, many states will have added their names proudly to the list of those "Pledged in Full Our Share."

The answer to the \$400,000.00 question rests with YOU. Plan your money raising ways and means now. Daughters of hearts of gold. They have proven over and over again that loyalty and love for their great Society does not empty their hearts nor the generous giving from their pocketbooks.

Give! Give more than your share! What joy that does bring!

Watch for article in the next issue of the Magazine. You will like it.

HELEN HOLCOMBE,  
*Chairman.*

# Chapters

**General Mordecai Gist** (Baltimore, Md.). The Fortieth Anniversary of the founding on March 19th, 1909 of the General Mordecai Gist Chapter was celebrated in the Blackstone Apartment, Monday, March 28th, 1949. Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis, deceased, was the organization regent 1909—1912.

Mrs. George Sadtler Robertson, regent of the chapter, introduced the six living past regents who were present, three of whom were organizing members. Due to illness the seventh past regent, Mrs. Bernard Langelutig, 1941—1944, was unable to attend the luncheon.

**Mrs. John D. Wright, 1913—1915:** told of the chapter organizing with twelve young women, and of the many problems and progress.

**Mrs. H. Matthew Gault, 1917—1926:** The Chapter started the first aid to Maryland education which caused much criticism, but thrived. A kindergarten was established at Sparrows Point, Md., for the children in that area, teaching the rudiments and patriotic work. June 18th, a large reception was given in honor of William Tyler Page, author of the American's Creed. Mrs. Gault exhibited the first autographed copy of the Creed.

**Mrs. James L. Ridgely, 1926—1929:** Her work was Valley Forge and pledging chairs for Constitution Hall; also changing the name from Mordecai Gist to General Mordecai Gist Chapter.

**Mrs. Clarence W. Egan, 1935—1938:** Her project was National Defense. Mr. Egan built and presented through the chapter, a campus clock to the West Nottingham School for Boys. Mrs. Egan was the State chairman of the Maryland Chapter House Fund.

**Mrs. A. Brown Caldwell, 1938—1941:** Grave markers were inaugurated. The first Junior group was formed and splendid work was accomplished with the Junior Americans.

**Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, 1944—1946:** The chapter grew in one year from seventy-two to ninety-four, and received state recognition. Nine D. A. R. pins for Red Cross were presented. The chapter fully supported all the wartime projects.

Mrs. George resigned to become the State Treasurer.

The regent, Mrs. Robertson, presented a beautiful birthday cake for the party on March 19th which was appreciated and enjoyed.

CELIA M. GILLESPIE,  
*Chapter Historian.*

**Fort Maiden Spring** (Tazewell, Va.). A review of the proceedings of the 58th Continental Congress, given by Mrs. J. A. Hammond of Bluefield, W. Va., guest speaker, who attended as a member of the House Committee, supplemented by Mrs. C. B. Robinson, who represented the chapter, was given at the meeting of the Fort Maiden Spring Chapter, held at "Fort Maiden Spring" in the Cove, the spacious Colonial home of Mrs. Rees T. Bowen on May 14th. The reports reflected the outstanding work of the Society as an agency in the development of good citizenship.

Adding inspiration to the meeting was the appropriate setting, the chapter having taken its name from the stockaded structure serving both as a residence and protective refuge against Indian raids, and it was from this place that Lieut. Rees Bowen bade his family goodbye to lead a company of mounted riflemen from the upper Clinch Valley to his heroic death in the charge at King's Mountain.

Fort Maiden Spring has been the property of a Rees Bowen through five successive generations, each of whom has contributed to the improvement of the homeestead which retains many of the handsome carvings and handicraft works.

At the business session a contribution to the Cancer Drive was voted.

Mrs. Hammond was honored at a luncheon given by Mrs. Crockett at her home preceding the meeting. Incidentally she is a niece of the late Hon. C. Bascom Slemp, highly popular with the Tazewell electorate in his several successful candidacies for Congress from the Ninth district a few years ago.

MRS. L. L. DICKENSON,  
*Vice Regent.*

**Pilot Butte** (Rock Springs, Wyo.) received its name from the flat-topped butte ten miles northwest of the city. This butte



MEMBERS OF THE J. A. C. CLUBS SPONSORED BY PILOT BUTTE CHAPTER WHO WERE PRIZE-WINNERS IN A RECENT CONTEST

which is easily visible for forty miles in every direction, served as guide in the early days to the pioneers passing along the Oregon trail to the westward in search of gold or homesteads.

The chapter from its inception has made Americanization and training in the American way of life its chief project. This choice was probably due to the fact that Rock Springs is an industrial town whose population is made up of people who have come to the United States from almost every country on the globe. In due time most of these become naturalized citizens.

Pilot Butte chapter has distributed to such prospective citizens during the past year 135 copies of the New Manual for citizenship in all languages. It has entertained foreign-born war brides. It presents each year to the outstanding boy and girl in the Junior High School a medal for citizenship. It participates in *I AM an American Day* community celebration. Women born in other countries have often been guests of the chapter on such occasions as the Christmas party when they described the customs and celebration of the Nativity in their own land. For two years the chapter has donated a 50-dollar scholarship for a little girl at Crossnore School.

One of the highlights of the year's activities has always been the annual "Americanization Tea" in February when 60-70 women from Americanization classes, new

citizens, or mothers of the J. A. C. club members are welcomed as their guests. At this time the program is given by a group of J. A. C. members and prize-winning poems, songs, and essays of the chapter's yearly contest are read and the prizes awarded. Many of these have also been entered in past years in the National poetry and essay contest and have won recognition there. Pilot Butte Chapter is extremely proud of its J. A. C. clubs of which there are thirty-seven in the area totaling 1260 members. Much of the credit for their success is due to the inspiration and untiring efforts of Miss Isabell Huling, Chapter Chairman, who at the present time is serving her first year as State Regent of Wyoming.

MISS CATHERINE ROBERTSON,  
*Chapter Regent.*

**Tioughnioga** (Cortland, N. Y.). A colonial tea was the feature of the April meeting of Tioughnioga Chapter, at the home of Mrs. Harold Munson. The regent, Miss Eva Robinson, members of the executive board, the hostesses and many members were dressed in colonial costume.

Mrs. Ardyce Schick added to the pleasure of the occasion by singing: "Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair," "Coming Through the Rye," "Love's Old, Sweet Song," "Beautiful Dreamer" and "Oh, Susanna."

Carrying out the colonial theme, two papers were read from the New York State



TIOUGHNIOGA CHAPTER COLONIAL TEA

Filing and Lending Bureau. "Story of Treenware," written by Louise Bedrosian of Chemung Chapter, contained a discussion of woodenware and treenware, the story of American arts and implements and said, "The pioneer settlers from Europe were forced to wrest their necessities from nature. From trees, they hewed, hacked, and whittled equipment of furniture, cooking utensils and farm implements for a vigorous life. The wooden plow and wooden harrow opened up the virgin soil. There still remains an array of wooden objects representing practically every phase of living, every industry, and even the emotional needs of those early years."

Mrs. R. C. Cummings sent an interesting collection of treenware for exhibition at the meeting.

"Diet and Dishes in Colonial Days," written by Mrs. Walter Cramer of Chancellor Livingston Chapter said: "The love of holidays and feasting was brought to the new world by the early settlers, unless they were Puritans or Quakers—to whom holidays were a delusion, and feasting, something one should shun.

"So whether we have gingerbread, chowder, chicken pie, Johnny cake, succotash or pumpkin pie, scarcely a day passes that we do not serve one or more dishes which had their origin in those early days when the nation was young."

During the social hour, guests and members were invited to the dining room, where, at a beautifully appointed table the regent poured, and sandwiches and cakes were served.

AIMEE C. GREEN,  
Press Chairman.

**Mississinewa** (Portland, Ind.) together with its Junior Societies, Wheel & Distaff and Hiawatha Society, C. A. R., observed the 40th anniversary, April 14 with a luncheon and spring musicale at the Country Club.

Mrs. Leah Johnson Emig, of Detroit, the chapter's only remaining charter member, was an honored guest. The past regents were seated at the head table and each was presented with a corsage. A large birthday cake topped with 40 candles, and decorated with the D. A. R. insignia, the dates 1909-1949 centered the head table. Mrs. Emig cut the cake while Mrs. Edgar Sprunger sang the "Happy Birthday" song.

Following the luncheon, the regent, Miss Ellen A. Wood, presided, introducing the guest artists, who entertained at a spring musicale.

Mrs. H. R. Crebb, a past regent and one of the early members of the organization, gave an interesting history of the chapter which was organized on April 14, 1909, with Mrs. Helen Mar Hall as organizing regent and a membership of eighteen. Today there are eighty-eight active members.

Mrs. Crebb said, "The name, Mississinewa, meaning 'Much Fall in the River,' was derived from the Munsey. It was on the banks of this river that Colonel Campbell defeated the Munsey Indian tribe led by Chief Silver Heels."

The local society has always been active in civic affairs, placing markers on all historical spots in the county and assisting in the building of the present hospital. It was for this work that the County Commissioners of 1914 gave the D. A. R. the room in the court house, dedicated in 1918. During 1917 and 1918 soldiers were registered in this room, the records being turned over to the American Legion. It was loaned to the rationing board in 1940 for World War II. Following the program old friendships were renewed and a social hour was enjoyed.

FERN PHIPPS SPRUNGER,  
Press Chairman.

**David Kennison** (Chicago, Ill.). The fiftieth milestone of service in the Daughters of the American Revolution is a rare distinction. Mrs. Edward Snodgrass joined the Keokuk Chapter of Keokuk, Iowa on November 23rd, 1898 and was vice regent during the years 1901-1902. About that time the family decided to return to Chicago, the former home, and she became an organizing and charter member of David Kennison Chapter of that city, serving as historian, vice regent and chapter regent.

Her aims and work during all these years have been for one Flag, one *ism*—Americanism and all patriotic measures for the advancement and perpetuity of our beloved land. She has served in many capacities in other patriotic societies and civic organizations.

David Kennison Chapter is very proud of the record of this valued member and has recently bestowed upon Mrs. Snodgrass the title of Honorary Chapter Regent.

**Caroline Brevard** (Tallahassee, Fla.). Caroline Brevard Chapter celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday this year. Twenty-five years ago fourteen women met to organize and a large party was given recently to honor the occasion at the home of Mrs. E. M. Brevard who was regent from 1923 to 1937. Other former regents present were: Mrs. Milton Smith, organizing; Mrs. Phil Taylor, 1937-39; Miss Emily Wilfurn, 1939-41; Dr. Venila Shores, 1941-43; Mrs. Greene S. Johnson, Jr., 1943-45; Mrs. Robert S. Cotterill, 1945-47. Mrs. Elmer R. Smith is the present regent.

The Brevard home was beautifully decorated for the occasion and a large birthday cake with twenty-five burning candles helped to complete the lovely setting. A color scheme of silver and blue was used most effectively. The table was centered with an arrangement of white roses interspersed with silvered fern. Silver candle-holders held lighted blue tapers. The mantel was banked with white chrysanthemums and silvered ivy and magnolia leaves. Assorted flowers were used to decorate the other rooms. Letters of congratulations from friends of the chapter all over the country were read at the party.

The chapter has grown from the fourteen original members until today it numbers one hundred and forty members. The organizing members included Mrs. E. M. Brevard, Mrs. E. A. Hayden, Mrs. G. S. Johnston, Jr., Dr. Venila Shores, Mrs. Milton Smith, Miss Emily Wilburn, Miss Ella Manning, Mrs. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. Bunyan Stephens, Mrs. J. O. Knauss, Mrs. P. A. Claassen, Mrs. F. L. Cassil, Mrs. Jane Darby, and Mrs. L. W. Scott.

The Caroline Brevard Chapter this year has had many interesting programs on such topics as American Architecture, Early American Music, and Early American Literature. Under the guidance of Mrs. Elmer R. Smith the chapter has done many worthwhile things in a civic way.

On April 28 it put on an antique show to help raise money for the National Building Fund. Mrs. J. K. Rozier had charge of collecting and classifying the antiques for the show. Gifts to Tallahassee residents from such notables as Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Prince Murat were on display.

**MILDRED S. STOAKES,**  
*Chapter Press Chairman.*

**Mitz-khan-a-khan** (Ventura, Calif.) entertained at a silver tea in the home of Mrs. Noble Bower on April twenty-eighth. Proceeds of the tea has raised to two hundred ten dollars the funds contributed by the chapter for the D. A. R. Neighborhood Center building in the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles.

Special guests at the tea were Mrs. Alfred Tilley, past State Chaplain, Mrs. Clifford Bruch, San Rafael Hills chapter regent from Eagle Rock, California, and Mrs. C. J. Truscott, former regent of Golden Spike Chapter of Ogden, Utah, and sister of the hostess.

During the affair, Mrs. Tilley reviewed the history of the Center and praised the work of Mrs. Bartholomew Clark, State Center chairman. She also spoke of the praise won from the Los Angeles authorities and the F.B.I. for the work in teaching citizenship, vocations and crafts and in providing recreation for foreign-born residents of the city. Mrs. Bruch spoke on the work of her chapter to raise funds. Other entertainment during the tea was a background of piano music and several vocal numbers.

Donning colonial costumes for the event were Mrs. J. S. Flynn, chapter regent, Mrs. Otto Cochrun, Mrs. O. H. Piper and Mrs. Marvin Bayless.

In the receiving line were the regent, Mrs. Flynn, the vice-regent, Mrs. B. O. Beck, the Junior past regent, Mrs. Otto Cochrun and the hostess, Mrs. Bower.

Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. Bayless, Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Emma Thompson and Mrs. Lena Blair. Assisting were Mrs. Marvin Ray, Mrs. E. C. Page, Mrs.



MITZ-KHAN-A-KHAN CHAPTER SILVER TEA

Homer Wheeler and Mrs. Elizabeth Barton. Corsages were made by Mrs. Fred Newcomb.

The color theme for the afternoon was blue and white, carried out in iris and watsonias. About seventy guests called.

MRS. NOBLE BOWER,  
*Publicity Chairman.*

**Geneseo** (Geneseo, Ill.) celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding at a luncheon at Grace Church on February 5, 1949. This Golden Jubilee especially honored the chapter's organizing regent, Mrs. Ella Hume Taylor; its charter members, two of whom are living, Mrs. J. H. White and Mrs. Frank Bradley; and all ex-regents. In a short talk, Mrs. Rex Millikin payed tribute to these women and candles were lighted in honor of the deceased members of these groups.

Mrs. M. E. Hoit, hostess regent, introduced the distinguished guests including, Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, State Regent; Mrs. Robert R. Beak, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frederick W. Smith, State Chaplain; Mrs. Harry G. Cook, State Librarian; and the following chapter regents, Mrs. W. J. Wilkins, Mary Little Deere Chapter; Mrs. Blanche Record, Cambridge Chapter; and Mrs. Harry Washburn, Kewanee Chapter.

Mrs. William Colby recounted the history of the chapter. She recalled that it furnished a room in the Hammond Hospital when the hospital was built and told of the placing of markers on historic spots. The chapter has marked the site of the first cabin in the county, Old Brandenburg Inn, the first post office in the county, the place where the first election and court were held,

and the site of the first county seat. Markers have been placed on the grave of Lieutenant George Nixon, the only Revolutionary soldier known to be buried in Henry County, and on the graves of three daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Colby also reminded the chapter that it owned and administered a local student loan fund and that it sponsored awards for G. C. P. girls in three high schools.

The State Regent, Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, made the talk of the afternoon telling of the February Board Meeting in Washington and the dedication of the new library.

CLARA S. TRACY,  
*Historian.*

**General Nathaniel Woodhull** (New York, N. Y.). The meetings have been very interesting and our programs excellent. Our National Chairman of Ellis Island, Mrs. George H. Kuhner and State Chairman of Motion Pictures, Mrs. William P. Settemayer, visited us in January. Mrs. Kuhner was so enthusiastic about the D. A. R. work at Ellis Island that she transmitted it to her audience. She brought samples of the articles made by the men confined in the hospital and they were most interesting and fascinating. Mrs. Settemayer's report on Motion Pictures was most enlightening.

Mrs. Wixson spoke to us in February on Juvenile Delinquency. She emphasized the fact that delinquents were not from any one income or social class and pointed up the problems of the Juvenile courts and social workers in having to return them to the same environment which contributed to their delinquency.

Our March talk was an inspiring one on Alaska by Mrs. Grafton Burke. This was illustrated by colored slides. Having lived there for 30 years, she was able to describe the Alaska of the dog-sled, as well as the Alaska of the airplane. She gave a vivid picture of housekeeping and social life above the Arctic Circle and interpreted for us the strategic position Alaska occupies in our system of hemisphere defense.

At the April meeting we had three featured guests. Mrs. Long, of the Bronx Women's Association read a paper on "America's Place in the World Today" in which she analyzed the ingredients of "power" and the distribution of raw materials throughout the world. A woman's quartet, also of the Bronx Woman's Asso-



FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF GENESEO CHAPTER

ciation, entertained us with a group of songs, and as a surprise, Carol Lux, 10 years old, amazed and delighted her audience with three piano selections.

May 14th will be the Chapter's 48th birthday celebration and we want to make it a gala affair. We are fortunate in having the famous raconteur of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, Milton Bacon, as our guest speaker. His subject will be "Fabulous America." They say you can't name a place in the U. S. A. but what Milton Bacon can tell you a story about it.

MRS. HARRY FLOWERS,  
*Chairman.*

**Colonel Charles Lewis** (Point Pleasant, W. Va.) celebrated its 49th anniversary Saturday, March 5, 1949, with a luncheon in the social rooms of the Presbyterian Church. A profusion of jonquils, iris and southern greenery in clever arrangement created a springlike setting for the interesting program that followed.

Mrs. Eunice Beller, regent, presided and introduced Miss Betty Wray, vocalist, who sang "Moonlight and Roses" accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Carl G. Gardner.

Mrs. Frances Klein, regent of the Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter of Pomeroy, Ohio, read an interesting paper on the founding of the D. A. R. in 1890 and highlights concerning the activities of the founders, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. These were four earnest women who aroused interest and pressed their demands for an organization to commemorate the deeds of the valiant men and women in the early struggle for liberty in America.

At the speakers' table were: Mrs. Klein; Mrs. W. H. Vaught, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Beller, Regent; Mrs. C. H. Stone; Mrs. A. Keith McClung, State Vice Regent; Mrs. S. Chandler Wilhelm; Mrs. Holly Simmons; Mrs. Carl Gardner; Mrs. Daniel W. Snyder, librarian and Mrs. Frank S. Harkleroad, State Historian.

Mrs. Harkleroad, wife of a Beckley physician, is the former Miss Emily Riggs of Point Pleasant. Her Father was the late Prof. R. A. Riggs who was superintendent of schools here. She reminisced about a number of people and events of days past and was warmly received by the women, many of whom had been her schoolmates.

Mrs. William Steenbergen and Miss Mary McCullough, charter members, were introduced as were Mrs. Edward Biddle, Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, Mrs. Cary H. Rayburn, Mrs. Marion Foglesong, Mrs. Edward Ohlinger, Mrs. Grant Stanley and Mrs. Harper T. Grimm. The latter brought a message from Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe in regard to the \$900,000 Building Fund. Mrs. Grimm also displayed a plate which is the first in a series on which are imprinted pictures of the new building. Proceeds from the sale of these plates apply to the fund.

Mrs. David Sherwood of Ohio and Mrs. U. G. McClure of Charleston were also guests of the chapter.

Following the meeting Mrs. S. Chandler Wilhelm entertained all the officers and guests with a tea at her home.

NANCY VAUGHT,  
*Reporter.*

**Colonel Charles Lynch** (Altavista, Va.). Mrs. Helen Hill Miller of Farmington addressed a joint meeting of Colonel Charles Lynch and Thomas Carter Chapters of D. A. R. in the assembly room of First Baptist Church, Altavista, Virginia, on April 9, using her recent experiences as American editor of *The Economist* as background.

Mrs. J. P. Kent, regent of Col. Charles Lynch, presided and was assisted in the opening ritual by Mrs. L. R. Thompson, chaplain.

Mrs. Miller was introduced by Mrs. R. J. Edwards as a kinsman to all Altavistans in that she wrote the traditional school song "Follow the Gleam."

The speaker told of attending the M. I. T. convocation in Boston which was filled to its 1300 seat capacity, when it was addressed by Winston Churchill, and also witnessing the signing of the Atlantic Pact which was a memorable occasion with flags of twelve signing nations and officials seated in a V formation. She felt that the signing of the pact was as significant a milestone as the signing of the Monroe Doctrine.

At the conclusion of the talk, Miss Helen Phillips, a local schoolteacher of forty-six years, was introduced, and then Mrs. Miller presented her with a copy of a recent book, "Yours for Tomorrow," in which she had written "Follow the Gleam."

Misses Carleen Wells of the College of



MRS. HELEN HILL MILLER ADDRESSING A JOINT MEETING OF COLONEL CHARLES LYNCH AND THOMAS CARTER CHAPTERS OF VIRGINIA

William and Mary and Betty Sue Rowles of Altavista sang "Follow the Gleam."

Refreshments were served for which a pale green tablecloth was used as background for an arrangement of white narcissi and white candles, all in crystal. Mrs. E. R. English was in charge of tea table arrangements and Mrs. F. K. Perrow presided at the punch bowl.

MRS. J. P. KENT,  
*Regent.*

**Davie Poplar** (Chapel Hill, N. C.). Enshrined in the midst of the campus at the University of North Carolina stands an ancient poplar tree. Not a great deal of the tree is left standing, but the huge trunk indicates what size it must have been on that day soon following the meeting of the General Assembly of 1789 when General William Richardson Davie and his committee, seeking a site for the location of the State University just authorized, rested and had lunch beneath the spreading branches of this tree. The story in Battle's *History of the University of North Carolina* goes on to say that the committee was so impressed by the surroundings here—the beautiful, heavily wooded plateau on which this tree stood, with a spring of pure water nearby—that they decided to search no farther for a site for the University, but to choose this place which was near what was then New Hope Chapel.

Because of this tradition, the tree became known as "The Davie Poplar," in honor of the "Father of the University," General William Richardson Davie. It

was he who, as a member of the General Assembly, promoted the passage of the bill providing for the establishment of this, the oldest state university in America, and who, as Grand Master of Masons of North Carolina, laid the cornerstone of Old East in 1793, the first building erected for the new institution. Prior to this time, General Davie had served with distinction as a soldier and officer in the War of the Revolution, and as a member of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. Later he was Governor of North Carolina and a member of the American Embassy in France.

And so, when on October 23, 1928, a group met to organize a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Chapel Hill, no more appropriate name could have been chosen than that of the "Davie Poplar Chapter."

As a memorial to General Davie and his distinguished service in the Revolution and to the state and nation, the chapter in Durham placed a stone bench beneath the tree. This was unveiled on November 3, 1914.

The Davie Poplar, like the Old Well, is a favorite gathering place for students, faculty, alumni, and friends, especially at commencement time when the reception for the graduating class and other functions are held there. In the summer vesper services are held in the evenings and on Sunday afternoons the members of the University and community find it a happy meeting place to visit and enjoy band concerts.

The name of the Davie Poplar Chapter, therefore, is significant as a link with Revolutionary times and with the rapidly growing life of a great educational institution which is following the traditions of its founder in maintaining and carrying forward the highest ideals of American life and citizenship.

EDNA ALLEN LANE,  
*Librarian.*

**Old Bay State** (Lowell, Mass.) celebrated its 50th jubilee anniversary on May 11th with a dinner at the Old Mill House in Chelmsford Center. The tables were decorated with spring flowers and a huge birthday cake with red, white and blue frosting, suitably inscribed, was cut by the regent, Miss Louise E. Thompson. The chapter was organized May 5, 1899,

with twelve charter members. Ten of those are living and four were present, Miss Elizabeth B. Dame, Miss Edith C. Merchant, Mrs. Josephine Webster Miller and Mrs. Edith Andrews Perham. The first regent and founder was Mrs. Agnes Williams Sanarica. She is now living in Italy.

As it was also the annual meeting, a slate

of officers was presented by the chairman of the nominating committee, Miss Elizabeth B. Dame, and they were duly elected.

Pictures of past events were shown and an excellent resume of accomplishments of the past, written by Mrs. Jennie Wheeler Aldrich, was read by Miss Effie B. Allen.

EDITH FLINT BURTT,  
*Chairman, Press Relations.*

♦ ♦ ♦

**Correction:** In the May issue of our magazine, page 416, the name of Ruth Giles Fischer was given as regent of Fort Trial Chapter of Martinsville, Va. Mrs. Fischer, who sent us this report, is regent of Patrick Henry Chapter, also of Martinsville. The regent of Fort Trial Chapter is Barbara Kester Reed (Mrs. H. C.) The office regrets this error.

♦ ♦ ♦

### National Honor Roll of Chapters Administration Building Fund

Con. to June 1, 1949

#### CONNECTICUT

\*—Putnam Hill

#### MARYLAND

\*—Chevy Chase

#### NEW MEXICO

\*—Stephen Watts  
Kearney

#### NORTH CAROLINA

\*—John Hoyle

#### OHIO

—John Reilly

—Moses Cleveland

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

—General John Barnwell

#### TEXAS

—Major Francis Grice

\* Indicates Star Honor Roll—a payment of \$6.00 per member

(Through a typographical error Cherokee Chapter of Georgia was listed in the June Honor Roll as in Florida. We regret this error, and wish to make this correction. Cherokee Chapter is located in Brookhaven, Georgia.)

#### STARS added to previously listed Chapters

#### FLORIDA

\*—Boca Ciega

#### RHODE ISLAND

\*—Esek Hopkins

\*—Everglades

#### ILLINOIS

\*—General Henry Dearborn

62 Star Chapter Honor Roll  
19 Chapter Honor Roll

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81 Chapters on Honor Roll to date

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# *Genealogical Department*

KATIE-PRINCE WARD ESKER

*Genealogical Editor*

NOTE: *All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.*

## PENSION AGENCY BOOKS

See D. A. R. Magazine, July 1948, for full explanation of these records listing Revolutionary pensioners. The Missouri Agency Rolls were printed in issues of July through October, 1948. Those for Indiana, beginning in this issue, will run through December.

Pensioner's name is followed by rank, Certificate number and date of issue. The death date, where shown, is preceded by letter *d*, and transfers to or from Indiana are given, if shown on original record. Such transfer dates are not necessarily the exact, or even approximate, time of pensioner's migration; but date on which name was transferred from one state roll to another.

## INDIANA AGENCY ROLLS

*Act of March 18th, 1818*

ABLE, John, Pvt. #17,993, Dec. 29, 1820; d. Jan. 27, 1827.

ALDRIDGE, John, Pvt. #15,674, Nov. 4, 1819. From Ohio, Dec. 5, 1821.

ALEXANDER, William, Pvt. #14,887, Sept. 22, 1819.

ALVEY, Thomas Green, Pvt. #909,

ALVIS, Jesse, Pvt. #14,178, —. From Ky. Mar. 3, 1837.

ARNOLD, Josiah, Pvt. #14,584, Sept. 22, 1819. From Ky. Jan. 14, 1830.

ASTOTTE, John, Pvt. #19,383, Feb. 26, 1825.

AVIT, Richard, Sgt. #14,888, —; d. June 12, 1826.

BAKER, John, Pvt. #19,066, Sept. 10, 1823.

BARNETT, John, Fifer. #17,540, June 19, 1820; d. Sept. 8, 1828.

BASSETT, Joseph, Pvt. #18,707, July 17, —.

BATTSON, Mordecai, Pvt. #5,065, Dec. 23, 1818. From Ky. Nov. 29, 1822; d. June 6, 1829.

BELL, Ning, Pvt. #1,800, June 30, 1818. From Ohio, Mar. 16, 1836; d. June 13, 1836.

BIGGS, Robert, Pvt. #19,197, Feb. 12, 1824.

BLAIN, James, Pvt. #19,637, June 19, 1826.

BLAIR, Thomas, Pvt. #11,528, June 9, 1819; d. Jan. 1, 1833.

BOLDERY, John, Pvt. #8,146, Mar. 24, 1819. From N. Y., May 12, 1821.

BOWLING, Joseph, Pvt. #19,718, Jan. 29, 1827.

BOYLL, Charles, Pvt. #15,989, Nov. 30, —.

BOYLLS, David, Pvt. #11,931, June 15, 1819.

BRADLEY, Cornelius, Pvt. #18,623, May 23, 1822.

BRAY, John, Pvt. #14,041, Aug. 9, —.

BRIDGEWATER, Levi, Pvt. #18,976, May 22, 1823.

BROWN, Timothy, Pvt. #17,319, June 1, 1820. To Iowa, June 22, 1849.

BROWN, William, Pvt. #18,399, Dec. 6, 1821. To Ohio Jan. 13, 1830.

BUCKMAN, Benjamin, Sgt. #8,991, Apr. 7, 1819.

BULLARD, Isaac, Pvt. #10,143, May 3, —. From N. Y., July 4, 1821.

BURNS, John, Pvt. #16,255, Dec. 13, —; d. July 7, 1828.

BYRD, John, Pvt. #12,565, July 2, 1819. From Ky., Feb. 4, 1824.

CALDWELL, Robert, Pvt. #18,485, Jan. 29, 1822. From Ky., July 13, 1835.

CALLOWAY, Samuel, Pvt. #15,180, Oct. 2, 1819. From Ky., May 31, 1822.

CAMPBELL, John, Pvt. #18,168, June 14, 1821. From Ky., Apr. —, 1834; d. Dec. 18, 1838.

CARPENTER, John, Pvt. #14,100, Sept. 6, 1819. From Ky., Mar. 9, 1828.

CARROLL, Bartholomew, Pvt. #9,183, Apr. 12, 1819.

CASE, William, Pvt. #18,729, Aug. 9, 1822; d. Nov. 1, 1827.

CHAMBERS, John, Pvt. #12,805, July 13, 1819.

CHANCELLOR, David, Pvt. #20,423, Mar. 21, 1832.

CHANDLER, William, Pvt. #6,525, Feb. 5, 1819. From Ky., Sept. 16, 1826.

CHAPMAN, Lemuel, Pvt. #2,746, Sept. 22, 1818. From Burlington, Vt., Feb. 28, 1837; d. Sept. 17, 1847.

CHESSHIN, John, Pvt. #20,074, Dec. 31, 1829.

CLARK, Ebenezer, Pvt. #5,836, Jan. 27, 1819. From N. Y., Dec. 2, 1822.

CLEMENTS, David, Pvt. #18,756, Oct. 5, 1822.

CLEMONS, Bernard, Pvt. #13,798, Aug. 2, 1819. From Ky., Mar. 30, 1835.

CLINE, John, Pvt. #15,990, Nov. 30, 1819.

CLOYER, Jenry, Pvt. #7,179, Mar. 5, 1819.

COLEMAN, Jacob, Lieut. #14,051, Aug. 13, 1819.

COLSTON (or Cotton), James, Pvt. #16,878, May 9, 1820.

CONNER, Philip, Pvt. #19,947, July 1, 1828.

CONNER, Terrence, Pvt. #14,891, Sept. 10, 1819.

COOK, Charles, Pvt. #4,724, Dec. 1, 1818.

COOK, Elihu, Pvt. #13,579, Aug. 6, 1819. From Conn., Aug. 12, 1839.

COOPER, John, Drummer. #8,729, Apr. 1, 1819. From Va., Sept. 19, 1822; d. Nov. 7, 1825.

COOPER, Michael, Pvt. #19,758, Apr. 6, 1827.

COTTON, James. (*See Colston, above.*)

COURTNEY, Michael, Pvt. #12,567, July 22, 1819. To E. Tenn., Dec. 21, 1825. From E. Tenn., Aug. 12, 1839.

COURTNEY, William, Pvt. #12,567, July 22, 1819.

COY, Christopher, Pvt. #18,558, Apr. 17, 1822. From Ky., Apr. 1, 1828.

CRESSEY, Benjamin, Pvt. #14,026, July 13, 1819. From Mass., Apr. 5, 1831. To Mass., Jan. 5, 1832.

CREWDON, Benjamin. (*See Cruzan, below.*)

CRUZAN, Benjamin, Pvt. #19,436, May 12, 1825. From Ohio, Apr. 13, 1838.

CUNNINGHAM, Nathaniel, Pvt. #18,744, Sept. 22, 1822. From N. C., May 11, 1824; d. Aug. 16, 1831.

CUNNINGHAM, Thomas, Pvt. #15,507, Sept. 30, 1819.

DAVIS, Jonathan, Pvt. #7,962, Mar. 20, 1819. From Ohio, —.

DAVID, David, Matross. #9,471, Apr. 19, 1819.

DAVIS, Enos, Pvt. #20,879, June 13, 1829.

DEASKY, Luman (*In pencil, "Leiman"*), Pvt. #12,806, July 14, 1819; d. Feb. 15, 1829.

DEEDMAN, Samuel, Pvt. #15,941, Nov. 29, 1819; d. Aug. 18, 1824.

DEREMIAH, John, Pvt. #17,195, May 20, 1820; d. Dec. 1831.

DEMOSS, John, Pvt. #16,299, Jan. 10, 1820.

DICKINSON, John, Pvt. #20,065, Dec. 19, 1829; d. July 9, 1833.

DOLLAR, William, Pvt. #19,166, Jan. 16, 1824. To Ill., Nov. 15, 1828.

DOLPH, Stephen, Pvt. #16,008, Nov. 26, 1819.

DUKE, John, Pvt. #20,098, Feb. 5, 1830. From Va., —.

EDENS, Elias, Pvt. #16,410, June 15, 1819.

EWING, George, Ens. #16,410, Jan. 31, 1820. From Ohio, Dec. 22, 1829.

FARMER, Nathaniel, Pvt. #19,857, Jan. 4, 1828.

FELLOWS, Willis, Pvt. #19,565, Jan. 28, 1826. To Ill. Jan. 10, 1829.

FERGUSON, Samuel, Pvt. #9,575, Apr. 23, 1819. From Penna. Dec. 2, 1822.

FIELD, John, Pvt. #4,723. Dec. 1, 1818.

FINDLEY, David, Pvt. #14,930, Sept 21, 1819. To Ill. Mar. 6, 1830.

FLEETWOOD, Isaac, Pvt. #19,184, Jan. 27, 1824. From Ky. Mar. 7, 1828.

FLOWERS, Thomas, Pvt. #9,063, Apr. 9, 1819.

FLYNN, Thomas, Pvt. 15,942, Nov. 13, 1819.

FOWLER, (alias Wardell), Robert, Pvt. #16,951, May 17, 1820.

FRISBEE, Jonah, Pvt. #15,991, Nov. 30, 1819.

GARDNER, John, Pvt. #11,623, June 8, 1819. From Ky. May 15, 1824.

GARRETSON, John, Pvt. #20,056, Mar. 11, 1829. From E. Tenn. —; d. July 27, 1834.

GOBEN, William, Pvt. #16,106, Nov. 29, 1819.

GOOKINS, Samuel, Pvt. #8,153, Mar. 23, 1819. From N. Y. July 30, 1822.

GRACE, William, Pvt. #17,558, June 21, 1820.

GRANT, Daniel, Pvt. #10,729, May 17, 1819. From Ky. June 19, 1829; d. Feb. 21, 1831.

GREEC, Matthew, Pvt. #16,486, Feb. 12, 1820. From Ky. Jan. 10, 1828; d. Mar. 30, 1832.

GRIGSBY, Moses, Pvt. #18,566, Apr. 24, 1822. From N. C. Mar. 28, 1838 [sic]; d. Jan. 16, 1838.

NOTE: No doubt he moved to Indiana some time prior to January 1838; and applied for transfer which was not effected until March after his death in January.—Ed.

GRINSTEAD, John, Pvt. #11,741, June 12, 1819. From Va. Apr. 28, 1823.

GUESS, George, Pvt. #4,770, Dec. 5, 1818.

GULLION, John O., Pvt. #20,401, Jan. 30, 1832.

HAGAN, Charles, Pvt. #20,331, May 11, 1831.

HAGGERTY, William, Pvt. #6,430, Feb. 3, 1819. From Ky. —.

HALL, David, Pvt. #18,110, Apr. 18, 1821. From Ohio July 27, 1836.

HALL, Laban, Pvt. #15,981, Nov. 27, 1819. From Mass. Apr. 26, 1839.

HALL, William, Pvt. #18,815, Nov. 11, 1822.

HAMBLIN, Job, Pvt. #4,725, Dec. 1, 1818; d. Sept. 1, 1833.

HAMILTON, John, Lieut. #16,298, Jan. 10, 1820.

HAMMOND, Job, Pvt. #15,329, Oct. 22, 1819.

HANCOCK, Joseph, Pvt. #19,997, Nov. 29, 1828; d. Sept. 2, 1834.

HANEY, David, Pvt. #14,931, Sept. 27, 1819; d. Mar. 10, 1834.

HARRIS, Daniel, Pvt. #9,313, Apr. 15, 1819.

HARRIS, Joshua, Pvt. #16,739, Apr. 20, 1820. From Ky. Dec. 15, 1825.

HARTLEY, Daniel, Pvt. #16,275, Dec. 24, 1819. From Ky. Jan. 8, 1838.

HATTON, William, Pvt. #17,401, June 6, 1820. From Ohio —.

HAWLEY, Samuel, Pvt. #19,650, July 27, 1826. To Miss. May 7, 1828.

HAYCOCK, Daniel, Pvt. #16,620, Mar. 30, 1820. To Ill. Sept. 15, 1840.

HEALEY, Hugh, Pvt. #18,013, Jan. 9, 1821.

HENNEGGIN, Joseph, Pvt. #703, May 23, 1818. From Ky. Dec. 15, 1825.

HERIN, Isaac, Pvt. #6,411, Feb. 2, 1819. From Ky. Mar. 11, 1826; d. Oct. 23, 1833.

HINKLEY, Seth, Pvt. #16,453, Feb. 7, 1820. From Ohio Nov. 23, 1821.

HOBAUGH, Philip, Pvt. #10,176, May 3, 1819. From Ohio Mar. 25, 1823.

HOGAN, Prosser, Pvt. #15,277, Oct. 4, 1819. From Ky. Apr. 22, 1826.

HOOD, William, Pvt. #4,994, Dec. 21, 1818.

HOPEWELL, John, Pvt. #11,181, May 31, 1819. From Ky. Dec. 29, 1825; d. Aug. 6, 1826.

HOOPER, John, Pvt. #14,870, Sept. 12, 1819. From Ky. Apr. 14, 1829; d. Mar. 12, 1852.

HORNBECK, Abraham, Pvt. #19,292, June 23, 1824.

HORTON, Thomas, Sgt. #6,276, Feb. 3, 1819. From Ky. Jan. 27, 1827.

HUBBELL, John, Sgt. #1,184, June 30,

1818. From Ohio Apr. 2, 1821; d. Apr. 17, 1834.

HUNTER, Patrick, Pvt. #20,024, Jan. 12, 1829.

JOHNSON, Arthur, Pvt. #12,891, July 7, 1818. To Ill. Aug. 21, 1838; d. Oct. 16, 1839.

JOHNSON, James, Pvt. #5,203, May 6, 1819. From Ky. Dec. 4, 1837.

JOHNSON, Philip, Pvt. #16,766, Apr. 25, 1820. From Ky. Dec. 15, 1825; d. July 11, 1835.

JOHNSTON, Thomas, Pvt. #12,272, July 22, 1818.

JONES, Francis, Pvt. #5,442, Jan. 18, 1819. From N. C. May 2, 1839.

JONES, Richard L., Fifer. #20,269, Nov. 24, 1830. From Ohio Apr. 1, 1836.

JONES, Thomas, Pvt. #6,969, Feb. 15, 1819. From Ky. —.

JUDD, John, Pvt. #15,943, Nov. 27, 1819.

LONG, Francis, Pvt. #15,444, Nov. 27, 1819; d. July 19, 1847.

LONG, John, Pvt. #12,568, July 22, 1819.

LUCAS, Francis, Pvt. #7,960, Mar. 20, 1819.

LYNN, Patrick, Pvt. Nov. 25, 1810. From Ky. Dec. 27, 1825; d. Apr. 7, 1829.

McAfee, Matthew, Pvt. #4,057, Oct. 31, 1818.

MCENTIRE, William, Pvt. #18,005, Jan. 4, 1821.

MCGILL, James, Sgt. #7,773, Mar. 18, 1819. From Ky. Sept. 1, 1829; d. Sept. 20, 1834.

MCKENSEY, Jesse, Pvt. #13,019, Jan. 4, 1821.

MCGAHEY, William, Pvt. #9,114, Apr. 9, 1819. From Ky. Sept. 17, 1828.

MAHONEY, James, Pvt. #12,807, July 16, 1819.

MARLATT, Abraham, Pvt. #2,188, Aug. 12, 1818. From Va. May 7, 1825; d. July 28, 1828.

MASON, Thomas, Pvt. #8,918, Apr. 3, 1819. From Ohio Feb. 2, 1838.

MASTER, John, Pvt. #14,006, Sept. 30, 1819.

MAY, John, Pvt. #5,003, Dec. 21, 1818. MAYFIELD, Micajah, Pvt. #20,305, Feb. 1, 1831.

KEIPERT, George, Pvt. #15,259, Oct. 5, 1819

KEITH, Alexander, Pvt. #11,110, May 28, 1819. From Ky., Jan. 27, 1821; d. May 14, 1828.

KINNEY, Richard, Pvt. #4,727, —. KINNY, Daniel, Pvt. #11,933, June 15, 1819.

KITLEY, John, Musician. #19,716, Jan. 22, 1827. From Ill., Mar. 31, 1844.

LANDERS, Kimbrow, Pvt. #9,470, Apr. 19, 1819.

LANE, James, Qtr. Mas. Sgt., May 31, 1819. From Ky. Mar. 1, 1827. Marked "Dead."

LANGDON, Philip, Pvt. #18,644, May 30, 1822. From N. Y. Dec. 12, 1822; d. Sept. 1, 1853.

LEFLORE, George, Pvt. #19,630, June 2, 1826. Marked "Dead."

LEGORE, John, Pvt. #18,760, Apr. 2, 1819. From Ohio, June 27, 1828; d. July 7, 1828.

LINDLEY, Moses, Pvt. #13,222, July 20, 1819. From N. Y. June 22, 1821; Apr. 17, 1839.

LIST, John, Pvt. #5,459, Jan. 19, 1819. From Ohio Apr. 19, 1822; d. Jan. 18, 1834.

LIVINGSTON, David, Pvt. #9,155, Apr. 10, 1819. To Ohio June 21, 1821.

MEDAK, Emanuel, Pvt. #4,785, Dec. 7, 1818.

MESERVE, William, Pvt. #14,357, Sept. 14, 1819. From Maine Dec. 3, 1821.

MIKLE, John. (See John Mitchell)

MILLER, Jacob, Pvt. #16,859, May 6, 1820. From Ky. June 11, 1827.

MILLER, Noah, Pvt. #4,726, Dec. 7, 1818.

MITCHELL, Amasa, Fifer. #18,991, June 11, 1823. From Ohio Jan. 10, 1840; d. Jan. 11, 1851.

MITCHELL, John, Pvt. #16,857, May 6, 1820. From Ohio Feb. 3, 1847; d. Jan. 11, 1851.

MONROE, Alexander, Pvt. #5,209, Jan. 1819. From Ky. Jan. 7, 1831.

MONTGOMERY, Alexander, Pvt. #4,784, Dec. 7, 1818.

MONTGOMERY, Hugh, Pvt. #12,040, June 18, 1819. From Ohio Dec. 23, 1825.

MOORE, Jonathan, Pvt. Mar. 17, 1819. From Ohio May 10, 1840.

MULBERRY, John, Pvt. #9,112, Apr. 9, 1819. From Ky., Apr. 23, 1837.

MURPHY, James Jeffrey, Pvt. #12,570, July 22, 1819.

MURRAY, Richard, Pvt. #17,992, Dec. 29, 1820.

MYERS, Jacob, Pvt. #15,264, Oct. 1, 1819.

NITHERCUT, William, Pvt. #19,193, Feb. 7, 1824.

OVERLIN, William, Pvt. #7,178, Mar. 5, 1819.

ORME, Charles, Pvt. #11,361, July 5, 1819. From Ky. —. Marked, "Dead."

PARKS, Hugh, Pvt. #4,728, Dec. 1, 1818.

PEACHY, Benjamin, Pvt. #17,071, May 20, 1820. From Ky. May 26, 1826.

PEAK, Nathan, Sgt. #16,048, Nov. 26, 1819. Marked, "Dead."

PEARSON, Shadrack, Pvt. #2,818, Sept. 23, 1818. From Ky. Aug. 28, 1826.

PENDOCK, Samuel, Pvt. #12,762, July 22, 1819; d. July 20, 1833.

PENN, Benjamin, Pvt. #16,636, Apr. 3, 1820. From Ky. Apr. 6, 1826.

PENNETENT, John, Pvt. #11,999, June 17, 1819; d. Oct. 24, 1831.

PHELPS, Asahel, Pvt. #9,315, Apr. 15, 1819; d. Apr. 2, 1839.

PIERCE, Charles, Pvt. #13,708, Aug. 5, 1819; d. June 29, 1835.

PIKE, Zebulon, Capt. #14,896, Sept. 27, 1919.

PLough, Jacob, Pvt. #14,890, Sept. 16, 1819. Marked, "Dead."

PORTER, David, Pvt. #14,895, Sept. 27, 1819.

POST, Ebenezer, Pvt. #19,320, Sept. 14, 1824. Marked, "Dead."

POWERS, Lewis, Pvt. #16,414, Jan. 31, 1820. From Ky. Nov. 23, 1826; d. Aug. 16, 1833.

PRITCHETT, John, Pvt. #3,751, Oct. 20, 1818.

RANSFORD, Joseph, Gunner. #18,560, Apr. 19, 1822.

RANSOM, Israel, Pvt. #18,622, Mar. 22, 1822.

RAUSKAD, James, Pvt. #9,314, Apr. 15, 1819. To Ohio Oct. 27, 1830.

REDMAN, Aaron, Pvt. #20,231, Sept. 1, 1830. From Ky. May —, 1834.

REED, Joseph, Pvt. #16,478, Feb. 11, 1820. From Ky. Mar. 31, 1826; d. Aug. 28, 1826.

REEVES, Samuel, Pvt. #15,804, Nov. 8, 1819.

REID, Alexander, Sgt. #18,583, May 7, 1822. From Ky. Aug. 21, 1826.

RHOADES, Daniel, Pvt. #20,142, May 5, 1830.

RICHMOND, Nathaniel, Pvt. #9,034, Mar. 7, 1819; d. Sept. 1, 1829.

RILEY, John, Pvt. #17,979, Dec. 20, 1820. From Ky. Dec. 7, 1825.

RILEY, John, Pvt. #7,251, Mar. 5, 1819. From Ky. Jan. 19, 1826.

RODGERS, Stephen, Pvt. #1,822, Apr. 26, 1819.

ROLLF, James, Pvt. #11,498, June 7, 1819. From Vt. Dec. 2, 1822.

ROSE, Richard, Pvt. #19,928, May 14, 1828. To Ill. —.

ROSE, William, Pvt. #16,049, Dec. 1, 1819. To Mo. May 7, 1827.

ROSS, Daniel, Pvt. #1,039, June 20, 1818. From Ky. May —, 1840; d. July 19, 1849.

ROSS, Thomas, Pvt. #15,992, Nov. 24, 1819.

RUSSELL, John, Pvt. #18,312, Oct. 17, 1821.

RYAN, George, Pvt. #17,994, Dec. 29, 1820; d. March 10, 1831.

SAMPLE, Thomas, Pvt. #13,910, July 7, 1819.

SANBORN, Richard, Pvt. #17,318, June 1, 1820; d. Feb. 2, 1829.

SAURMAN, Peter, Pvt. #10,301, May 6, 1819. From Penna. Apr. 28, 1826; d. Jan. 21, 1828.

SCARBOROUGH, John, Pvt. #20,442, May 12, 1832. To Ill. Apr. 27, 1840.

SEATES, James, Corp. #2,286, Aug. 16, 1818. From N. Y. Dec. 28, 1826; to Ohio Jan. 22, 1830.

SEWARD, Samuel, Pvt. #19,862, Jan. 12, 1828.

SHAVER, John, Pvt. #19,833, Nov. 28, 1827; d. Sept. 4, 1835.

SHAW, Henry, Pvt. #17,133, May 25, 1820. From Ky. Mar. 1, 1826; d. Feb. 1, 1829.

SHAW, James, Pvt. #17,519, June 14, 1820. From Ky. June 29, 1832.

SHAW, Jonathan, Pvt. #19,833, Nov. 28, 1827; d. Sept. 4, 1835.

SHED, Daniel, Pvt. #16,254, Dec. 13, 1819.

SHEPHERD, William, Pvt. #15,295, Sept. 15, 1819. From Ohio Dec. 4, 1835.

SIMPKINS, John G., Pvt. #19,706, Jan. 19, 1827. From Ill. Mar. 23, 1838; to Ill. Nov. 25, 1849.

SIX, John, Pvt. #19,653, Aug. 4, 1826.

SMITH, John Andrew, Pvt. #11,179, May 3, 1819. From East Tenn. Aug. 7, 1826.

SMITH, Philip D., Pvt. #19,628, May 26, 1826. To Ohio May 3, 1828.

SMITH, Richard, Pvt. #17,718, Sept. 7, 1820.

SMITH, Thomas, Pvt. #10,811, July 12, 1819.

SPARLING, George, Pvt. #4,722, Dec. 1, 1818.

SPENCE, James, Pvt. #18,235, July 16, 1821. From Ky. Apr. 22, 1826.

SPRAGUE, James, Pvt. #14,488, Sept. 19, 1819. From Ohio Mar. 16, 1836; to Ohio July 10, 1840.

STEPLETON, —, Pvt. #6,920. Feb. 13, 1819.

STEVENS, Isaac, Pvt. #12,809, July 16, 1819.

STEWART, William, Pvt. #16,753, Apr. 22, 1820.

STILWELL, David, Pvt. #14,889, Sept. 15, 1819.

STONE, Samuel, Pvt. #9,033, Apr. 7, 1819.

SUGGAN, James, Pvt. #13,441, July 21, 1819. From Ky. May 27, 1826.

SULLIVAN, Daniel, Pvt. #5,163, Jan. 2, 1819.

TAFF, James, Pvt. #7,180, Mar. 5, 1819; d. June 13, 1832.

TAYLOR, David, Pvt. #17,488, June 12, 1820. From Ky. Dec. 15, 1825.

THOMAS, Evan, Pvt. #16,807, May 1, 1820.

THOMAS, James, Pvt. #18,046, Jan. 23, 1821. To Ky. Nov. 24, 1825.

THOMAS, William, Pvt. #17,551, June 19, 1820.

THOMPSON, John (1), Pvt. #16,406, Jan. 27, 1820. From Ky. Dec. 15, 1822.

THOMPSON, John (2), Pvt. #19,268, May 31, 1824; d. Nov. 15, 1827.

TRACY, Solomon, Pvt. #15,935, Nov. 25, 1819. To Ky. Dec. 1, 1838.

TRINKLE, Christopher, Pvt. #12,812, July 16, 1819.

TUCKER, John, Pvt. #4,450, Nov. 17, 1818. To Ky. Oct. 26, 1839.

TULLIS, Michael, Pvt. #19,830, Nov. 28, 1827. To Ohio June 28, 1850.

TURNER, Smith, Pvt. #7,469, Apr. 19, 1819; d. Mar. 7, 1831.

TURNHAM, Thomas, Pvt. #8,957, Apr. 5, 1819. From W. Tenn. May 31, 1822.

VANDEVENTER, Peter, Pvt. #4,833, Dec. 10, 1818.

WALKER, Obadiah, Pvt. #12,569, July 22, 1819.

WALLACE, John, Pvt. #20,266, Nov. 11, 1830; d. Aug. 25, 1834.

WARD, Daniel, Pvt. #19,207, Mar. 5, 1824.

WARDELL (alias Fowler), Robert, Pvt. #16,951, May 17, 1820.

WELCH, Daniel, Pvt. #13,027, July 29, 1819.

WESTFALL, Cornelius, Ensign. #15,232, Sept. 29, 1819.

WESTON, Edmund, Pvt. #11,560, June 9, 1819. From Penna. June 28, 1836.

WHEATLY, Joseph, Pvt. #18,794, Oct. 29, 1822.

WHEELER, James, Pvt. #16,265, Feb. 10, 1819.

WHITACAR, John, Pvt. #4,786, Dec. 7, 1818.

WHITTEKER, John, Pvt. #12,571, July 22, 1819.

WILKERSON, David, Pvt. #6,888, Feb.

11, 1819. From Ky. June 25, 1832; d. June 13, 1832.

WILSON, Michael, Pvt. #6,921, Feb. 13, 1818.

WOOD, Abraham, Pvt. #15,993, Nov. 30, 1819.

WRIGHT, Robert, Pvt. #14,932, Sept. 27, 1819.

WYMAN, Reuben, Pvt. #9,032, Apr. 7, 1819. To Maine Sept. 25, 1821.

YAREROUGH, John, Pvt. #6,958, Feb. 13, 1819. From Ky. Apr. 18, 1826; d. Mar. 2, 1834.

YORK, Joshua, Pvt. #14,783, Sept. 23, 1819. From Ky. Mar. 8, 1836.

YOUNGER, Joshua, Pvt. #20,088, Jan. 21, 1830. From Ky. June 26, 1833; d. Aug. 2, 1834.

*Act of May 15, 1828*

ALDRIDGE, John, Pvt. #1,046, Apr. 29, 1831.

BOYER, Peter, Matross. #918, Aug. 17, 1829. From Va. Feb. 26, 1840.

COLMAN, Jacob, Lieut. #691, Aug. 3, 1829; d. Aug. 24, 1831.

DICKERSON, Robert, Pvt. #482, Aug. 3, 1829.

DICKINSON, Waitstill, Sgt. #224, Aug. 3, 1829. From Albany N. Y. May 30, 1836; to Penna. Sept. 25, 1839.

DIXON, John, Dragoon. #779, Aug. 3, 1829.

EDWARDS, John, Musician. #957, Oct. 21, 1829. From Ky. (*date not shown*.)

FITZGERALD, Charles, Pvt. #474, Aug. 3, 1829.

FITZSIMMONS, Thomas, Pvt. #841, Aug. 3, 1829.

HART, ADAM, Pvt. #879, Aug. 17, 1829. From No. Carolina (*date not shown*); d. July 27, 1847.

HUMPHREY, George, Dragoon. #681, Aug. 3, 1829.

JONES, George, Pvt. #879, Aug. 3, 1829.

MACK, Richard, Fifer. #736, Aug. 3, 1829.

MEREDITH, Samuel, Dragoon. #723, Aug. 3, 1829.

OVERLIN, William, Pvt. #669, Aug. 3, 1829; d. Feb. 24, 1837.

PIKE, Zebulon, Capt. #412, Aug. 3, 1829.

SMITH, William, Pvt. #729, Aug. 3, 1829.

STORM, John, Dragoon. #1,077, June 8, 1832.

VOORHIS, Garrit, Pvt. #722, Aug. 3, 1829.

WALKER, Obadiah, Pvt. #746, Aug. 3, 1829.

*(To be continued in August Magazine.)*

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MARRIAGE BONDS OF  
MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Contributed by Mrs. William W. Weis, Limestone Chapter, Maysville, Kentucky.

Abstracts of all marriage bonds, for the years 1834-1860, inclusive, now on file at the courthouse of Limestone County will be printed consecutively during the coming months. Earlier bonds were carried in this Magazine at intervals during 1946 and early 1947.

KEY: B—Bondsman

C—Consent

F—Father

M—Mother

W—Witness(es)

ABBOTT, John M.	16 Dec. 1839
Rachel Nower	Henry True—B
ADAIR, Henry	29 Aug. 1838
Eliza Ann Hopper	Elijah Hopper—B
ADAIR, Isaac	19 Dec. 1836
Sarah Conway	Miles Conway—B
ADAMS, Alfred	13 Dec. 1845
Emily McCready	Elias Adams—B
	A. McGready—C
	Paul W. Cook—W
ADAMS, Charles	17 June 1843
Jane McCready	John Davis—B
	Alex McCrady—F
	J. W. Taylor—W

ADAMS, Eli P.	1 July 1846	ALEXANDER,	19 Sept. 1846
Martha M. Slack	Jacob A. Slack—B	Thomas P.	Nelson Clift—B
ADAMS, Thornton	30 June 1845	Mary Clift	
Ellen Tudor	Thomas Tudor—B		
ADAMSON, James	14 Dec. 1840	ALEXANDER, Wm. H.	27 Feb. 1841
Matilda Crusor	Pierce S. Crusor—B	Ann Chamberlain	Aquilla Chamberlain—B
ADAMSON, James F.	26 Apr. 1845	ALLEN, Charles W.	8 Apr. 1834
Rebecca Jane	John Adamson—B	Caroline Harrison	Chas. S. Mitchell—B
Watson			
ADAMSON, John H.	14 Dec. 1839	ALLEN, George	29 July 1839
Elizabeth Tuel	Alfred Tuel—B	Martha Ann Dye	David Dye—B
ADAMSON, Thomas	29 Dec. 1853	ALLEN, Harmon	6 June 1837
Ann Elizabeth	Geo. W. Tudor	Elizabeth Knott	John Knott—B
Fowler	W. W. Hungerford		
W. W. Pierce—W		ALLEN, Isaac	5 Nov. 1856
ADDERLY, John	28 May 1845	Phebe Suit	James Bratton—W
Catherine Soaul	George Graham—B	md. 6 Nov.	Thos. Suit—W
(?)			
ADKINS, George W.	14 Nov. 1849	ALLEN, John	30 Dec. 1845
Louisa Jane Williams	John B. Williams	Sarah Ann Elizabeth Anderson	Thomas Andrews—B
	—B		
	Elizabeth Williams	ALLEN, Nathan E.	13 Apr. 1844
	—M	Mary Jane Johnson	Abel Johnson—B
ADKINS, Wm. R.	22 Dec. 1846	ALLEN, Samuel	31 Dec. 1845
Susan B. Gibson	James S. Jacoby—B	Hetty Jameson	John James Key—B
md. by W. L.	Wm. Gibson—F		David Jameson—F
Ellsworth, M. G.			
ADKINS, William R.	11 Sept. 1849	ALLEN, William	18 Oct. 1850
Hannah Gibson	Ebenezer Jenkins	Catherine Ann Sandford	Horace Clift—B
	—B		
AIKMAN, John	7 Apr. 1834	ALLEN, William S.	10 Apr. 1837
Susan Stout	Abijah Casto—B	Elsey B. Rees	Marshall Key—B
AIKMAN, John	17 Mar. 1845	ALLEN, William W.	24 Nov. 1857
Mary Ann Caldwell	Robert Caldwell—B	Eveline Renshaw	Dr. Moses Richardson, Dudley Richardson—W
		md. by Robert	
ALBERT, Aaron	29 July 1839	Hiner	
Harriet Milburne	Isaac Milburne—B		
ALCOTT, Alvin	(See Olcott.)	ALLISON, John	4 Sept. 1849
ALDRICH, Emmons	21 Dec. 1849	Malinda Robb	George Robb—B
Louisa Liggett	David Aldrich—B	md. 5 Sept.	Eliza Allison—M
ALEXANDER, James	5 Dec. 1855	by Jedidiah Foster	George Robb, John Robb—W
R.	Wm. M. Tureman,	ALLISON, John C.	10 Nov. 1840
Mary Susan Tureman	et al—W	Lucy Sennett	Geo. Sennett—B
md. by Jos. W.		ALLISON, Samuel	19 Dec. 1853
Warder		Parthena Hawkins	John Piles—W
ALEXANDER, John	22 Nov. 1858	md. 20 Dec.	Wm. McLain—W
W.	G. W. Sulser—B	by Milton Piles	
Sarah Belle Newdigate; md. 23	B. F. Preston—W	at Mr. E. Hawkins	
Nov. at John			
Newdigate's			
		ALTMEIER, Christian	21 June 1852
		Anna Cablish	John Cabilish—B
		md. 22 June	
		Jno. Joyce, Cath.	
		Pr.	

ANDERSON, Charles B.	14 Dec. 1848	ANDREWS, Cornelius Margaret Fowler	22 Apr. 1841
George Ann Gullick	John F. Ballenger—B		Moses Fower, Sr.—B
ANDERSON, Charles L.	18 Nov. 1852	ANDREWS, John Catherine Allison	11 Dec. 1839
Julia L. Nelson md. by John H. Condit at home of her father	James E. Thornley, et al—W	ANDREWS, Joseph Mary Ann Price	Wm. L. Allison—B
ANDERSON, Ely D.	15 June 1839	ANDREWS, Thomas Priscilla Anderson	4 Dec. 1848
Eliza Ann Stillwell	John D. Stillwell—B		Thompson Price—B
ANDERSON, George W.	25 Mar. 1859	ANNO, James Mitchell	3 Jan. 1839
Eliza L. Marshall md. 29 Mar. at Mrs. Marshall's	A. K. Marshall—W E. Bullock—W	Nancy Heflin	Leonard Piles—B
ANDERSON, Henry Susan Thomas	9 Jan. 1837	ANNO, James N. (widower, age 36)	22 Jan. 1844
	Richard Smith—B	Martha Ann Heflin (age 22)	William Heflin—B
ANDERSON, Hezekiah Catherine Hiles	12 May 1842	ANTLE, Richard Sarah Jane Winter	W. Ritchie—W
	Jackson Watt—B Christian Hiles—F	md. 17 Mar. by W. T. Sallee, at Mr. Martin Winter's.	12 Sept. 1853
ANDERSON, Horace Louann Warder	25 May 1835	APPLEGATE, Benjamin Lucinda Thornton	17 Mar. 1857
	Joseph Ward—B Walter Warder—F	APPLEGATE, Daniel W. Meranda Terhune	Lewis Hankins—W
	John Morris—W	APPLEGATE, Jacob Amanda Brooks	T. H. Runyon—W
ANDERSON, Laken D.	4 Sept. 1845	APPLEGATE, James Pamelia Mattingly	1 Sept. 1840
Fanny Owens	L. W. Owens—B	md. by Dan'l S. Bradley, at Harry Mattingly's	Garrett Applegate—B
ANDERSON, Leonard Sarah Ellen Lee Will D. Lee—F says Sarah Ellen b. 5 May 1830	6 Dec. 1851	APPLEGATE, Nicholas	29 Apr. 1841
	Robt. Schoolfield—B	Rebecca Thomas	Otho H. Williams—B
	Langhorn Tabb—W		md. 5 Sept. 1839 by James O'Cull—
	Alex'r Gibbens—W		bond missing; note of James O'Cull
ANDERSON, Leonard C.	29 Jan. 1856	APPLEGATE, James	29 Dec. 1856
Anna Lettice Fox	Arthur Fox—W	Pamelia Mattingly	John S. Bradley—W
md. 31 Jan. at Mrs. Arthur Fox's	Moses Daulton—W	md. by Dan'l S. Bradley, at Harry Mattingly's	John Breeze—W
ANDERSON, Stokes, Jr.	26 Jan. 1846	APPLEGATE, Nicholas	28 Jan. 1834
Mary Jane Evans	Thomas Lewis—B	Rebecca Thomas	John Thomas—B
md. 27 Jan. by A. W. Larue			
ANDERSON, Thomas C.	17 Apr. 1837	ARGO, Moses	21 Jan. 1853
Margaret J. Bragg	Madison Robertson—B	Pamelia Ann Clarkston	Henry Williams—W
ANDERSON, Wm. C., Jr.	Joel Bragg—F	md. by Geo. W. Harding at Moses Argo's	Elijah Prater—W
Sarah W. Anderson	8 July 1850		

ARMER, Joseph T. Ann Maria Henderson md. by J. F. Morrison	15 Oct. 1857 Wm. A. Sedden—W Wm. Thomson—W	BACON, John G. Jacoba P. Reynolds	17 Dec. 1850 James M. Reynolds —B John Reynolds—F & his wife—C
ARMSTRONG, John J. Mary Pepper	15 Oct. 1838 Willis D. Lee—B	BACON, Tyree L. Julia R. Kirk md. 3 Apr. at Ben Kirk's	2 Apr. 1860 Ben Kirk, Wm. C. Holton—W
ARN, Ferdinand Catherine Bohrer	23 Nov. 1850 John Bohrer—B	BAILEY, Elijah Elizabeth Pepper md. by Allen Kendrick, M. G.	26 Nov. 1844 Bellville G. Moss—B John McNeill—W
ARSTALL, Jesse Elizabeth Bullen md. by R. C. Grundy	29 Jan. 1851 James Smith—B	BAIRD, Rufus Serelda Burton md. 27 May	26 May 1849 William Burton—B
ARTHUR, John C. Anna J. Calvert md. 10 Oct. at W. C. Calvert's by L. W. Seeley	2 Oct. 1854 Dr. A. Dimmitt, Dr. R. D. Chinn, Wal- ter Calvert, Enoch & Will Berry—W	BAIRD, William Amanda Bowling	26 June 1847 Abner Bowling—B
ASBURY, John W. Euphany E. Early md. at John T. Early's	3 Nov. 1856 Henry M. Dobyns, Geo. T. Allen and Larkin Walton— W	BAKER, Asa L. Elizabeth Clay- brook	19 Apr. 1836 John James Key—B Edw. Claybrook—C
ASHTON, Thomas Lucinda B. Small md. 12 Sept.	11 Sept. 1850 Joseph Cole—B Thomas Small—F	BAKER, Lawson Mary Ann Bettis	18 Jan. 1838 Peter Harrison—B Nancy Betis—M
ATCHISON, William Nancy Alisa Lynn	6 Oct. 1834 John H. Lynn—B Ebenezer—F William Lynn—W	BAKER, Marcus Harriet Rankins md. by Lewis Campbell, M. G.	22 June 1842 David R. Bullock— B
ATHERTON, Onesi- mus Rachel (Gulick) Spalding	3 Dec. 1839 Daniel Spalding—B	BAKER, Samuel H. Rachel Jane Mc- Graw md. by Thos. Rankin	S. W. Owens—W
ATHERTON, William T. Emma Price md. 28 Aug.	27 Aug. 1851 Jacob Price—B	BAKER, Simon Alice Roe	2 Aug. 1843 Corbin Gallagher— B
ATKINSON, David Jane Calhoun	13 Nov. 1838 Wm. S. Pickett—B	BAKER, Gen. Simon R. Mrs. Harriet Stout md. at Mrs. Stout's by Dan'l S. Brad- ley	13 Sept. 1845 Elias Debell—B John Roe, Jr.—F
AVERY, J. C. Anna S. Wood md. by John Young	30 May 1849 Jerry F. Young—B	BAKER, William B. A. Leanna Parker	5 July 1856 Thos. Glascock, Wm. Brooks, Julius C. Degman—W
AYERS, James T. Matilda Reed md. by Wm. M. Grubbs, M. E. Church, South	16 Sept. 1846 John Reed—B	BALDRIDGE, Wm. Caroline Turner	20 Jan. 1835 Winslow Parker—B
BACON, Benj. S. Margaret Pen- lope Reynolds	8 May 1849 Stokes Anderson—B md. 10 May	BALDWIN, Bracken Jane Tucker	30 Apr. 1838 Ashton Turner—B
		BALDWIN, William W. Martha W. Tabb	3 Feb. 1834 John Tucker—B
			18 Nov. 1850 Robert A. Tabb—B

BALL, Abraham D. Luann Willoughby	3 Jan. 1848 John Willoughby —B	BARCLAY, Stephen Sarah Downing	17 Sept. 1836 James James Key— B
BALL, James M. L. Nancy D. Parker	11 Apr. 1836 Alex'r Bullock—B	BARKER, Daniel F. Rebecca H. Markland	16 Nov. 1841 Francis M. Cockrell —B
BALL, John Mary Jane Reed Jacob Reed—F	31 Dec. 1845 Craven Lane—B A. A. Wadsworth —W	M. Markland (parent)—C	
BALL, Joseph L. Hannah Ellen Kruson md. 16 Oct. by Joshua Hickman	15 Oct. 1851 Pearce L. Kruson— B	BARKER, Edmund B. Melissa Berry md. by John Young	4 Dec. 1849 Thomas Keith Berry —B
BALL, Levi W. (of Sardis, Ky.) Nancy H. Allen	13 Mar. 1854 Silas A. Clift—W md. 16 Mar. at her mother's home	BARKER, George Mary Ann Worth- ington	28 Feb. 1837 Vachel Worthington —B
BALL, Mason Mary Reed	21 Nov. 1842 John M. Reed—B Sam Owens—W	BARKER, John Mary E. Jackson md. at Absolom Brands	7 May 1860 Henry & Hannah Jackson—W
BALL, Thomas K. Lucy J. Parker	28 May 1850 James P. Parker—B	BARLOW, Joel Rebecca Poe	25 Oct. 1841 Brittian Poe—B
BALL, Thomas R. Eliza P. Parker	11 Dec. 1844 James P. Parker—B	BARNES, John Abe Case	18 Sept. 1844 Samuel Mefford—B
BALLINGER, Bluford Sarah Jane Col- lins	2 Aug. 1843 Hugh Munson—B	BARNETT, Charles Margaret Little- john md. 31 May	28 May 1849 James Littlejohn— B
BALLINGER, John F. Margaret W. Gulick	30 Aug. 1837 E. D. Pickett—B	BARR, Hugh Elizabeth Dick- son	20 Dec. 1842 David Dickson—B
BALLINGER, Pharp Maranda Phillips	29 July 1835 Wm. Reed, Jr.—B	BARR, John Mary Dulaney	26 Mar. 1836 Nath'l Thomas—B
BALLINGER, William Sophia Bell md. by J. H. Havens	10 Oct. 1855 William Erb—W John D. Taylor—W	BARTLETT, Silas Barbara Mc- Daniel	19 Apr. 1837 Wm. Reed, Jr.—B
BALTZELL, James Rachael Hubbard	20 July 1836 P. L. McAhoy—B Joseph How, Guard- ian of Rachael	BASCOM, Alpheus W. Emily Johnson	21 July 1840 N. D. Hunter—B
BANTA, George W. Martha Ellen Evans md. 13 July by R. C. Grundy	10 July 1837 Rich'd Peckover—B John Evans—F	BASCOM, John E. Osee T. Chinn md. 27 Oct.	31 Oct. 1844 Rawleigh D. Chinn —B
BANYON, John Mary Usher md. by John Francis Mc- Sweeney	14 Mar. 1853 Thos. Donovan, Catherine McIl- vain, Jane Usher —W	BATEMAN, Asa R. Martha J. Scott	1 Feb. 1836 James Scott—B
BARCLAY, Charles E. Angeline T. Big- gers	9 May 1850 James Biggers—B	BATEMAN, Asa R. Ann Clarke	2 Mar. 1837 Chas. Bolinger—B
		BATEMAN, Commo- dore P. Lydia L. Pepper md. 9 June at her father's	8 June 1857 Henry C. Barkley, Geo. Pearce—W
		BAUER, John Mary Fist	11 Oct. 1856 Solomon Kinzler,

md. by Peter Antes, Lutheran Minister	Geo. Schlitz—W	BENEDICK, David Lydia Ann Downing md. 14 Oct. at Wm. Hunt's	13 Oct. 1852 Dr. D. A. Post—W & Wm. Hunt—W
BAYLESS, John S. Adaline Hamilton	5 May 1840 Samuel Worthington—B	BENNETT, Abram Elizabeth Pollard	13 June 1837 Jonathan Rumford —B
BAYLESS, Daniel M. (age 40) Julia Ann Dillen (age 20)	1 Apr. 1857 Samuel Pollock—W Elijah Franklin—W md. at her father's	BENNETT, Daniel Eboline Hughbanks md. 26 Aug. by R. C. Grundy	23 Aug. 1851 Titus Bennett—B
BEASLEY, Anthony Mary Pearcey md. by Wm. H. Lander	30 April 1846 Charles Phister—B	BENNETT, John Julia Bayless	21 Apr. 1849 William Bennett—B
BEASLEY, Morgan Eliza Maddox md. by Jas. F. Chalfant	8 Nov. 1849 George W. Peck—B	BENNETT, Reason J. Mary Ann Higgins	27 May 1845 Samuel Higgins—B
BECKETT, John W. Margaret Cooper	4 Sept. 1843 Jacob Thomas—B	BENNETT, Titus Mary Carpenter md. 23 Oct. by Samuel Glassford	22 Oct. 1851 Wm. Carpenter—B
BECKETT, Sandford C. Sarrapta Cooper	22 Jan. 1847 Daniel B. Wallingford—B	BENNETT, Wm. H. Mary Francis Wilson md. at John F. Wilson's	3 May 1857 W. H. McKinnie—W Thos. Nolin—W
BEHL, Lawrence Jane Morgan	23 July 1850 Peter Siller—B	BENTLEY, John E. Martha Ann Hill md. 8 July by Samuel Glassford	6 July 1852 A. J. McKinley—B C. Gault—W
BELL, James R. Elizabeth Ann Farrow md. 7 Oct. by Harrison Goslin	4 Oct. 1847 James R. Wallingford—B Manford Wallingford—W Nancy Farrow—M	BENTLEY, Joseph H. Ann Eliza Duvall md. at Thos. L. Duvall's	19 Oct. 1857 W. L. Parker—W H. T. Cord—W
BELL, John Mary Catherine Forman	15 Oct. 1849 Charles W. Forman —B md. 10 Oct. by S. L. Helm	BENTLEY, Thomas H. Cassandra Graves md. 11 Nov. 1855 by W. W. Gardner	27 Dec. 1854 Wm. Graves, Robt. Lanum, Hiland Graves—W
BELL, John Nancy Margaret Whaley md. at Mrs. Whaley's	2 Sept. 1856 Mrs. Rachel Roberts —W	BERRY, Alfred C. Martha Weare	13 Jan. 1851 John H. Weare—B
BELL, Wm. N. Amanda Maple David Maple of Cabin Creek, Lewis County—F	11 Mar. 1841 Augustus M. Maple —B Lewis B. Lynn—W	BERRY, Alfred G. Frances Bean md. at her home in Mason County by Peter L. Parker	31 Dec. 1852 Peter L. Parker—W Irvin M. Elliott—W
BENDEL, Frederick Catherine Michael md. by Peter Arthur	31 Mar. 1855 R. A. Cochran—W	BERRY, Arthur Eliza M. Nickoldson	28 Aug. 1847 Francis T. Coburn —B

A. Nicholson—F		BETTIS, Alfred	1 Aug. 1837
BERRY, Chas. Alex	6 Feb. 1856	Emeline Pollard	Newton Pollard—B
Caroline M. Bickley	Jackson Berry,	BETTIS, Enoch	31 Oct. 1848
md. at her father's	Capt. Wm. Bickley,	Julia Ann Mc-	Benj. McIntosh—B
house in Washington	A. Hawkins	Intosh	
	—W	md. by John A.	
BERRY, Enoch	26 Jan. 1850	Clark, M. E.	
Nancy Rolfe	Charles Rolfe—B	Church, South	
BERRY, Enoch	19 Feb. 1855	BIGGERS, Charles	5 Dec. 1853
Elizabeth Calvert	Dr. A. Dimmitte—	Malissa Bennett	Donaphan Kirk—W
md. by J. H.	W	md. 8 Dec. at	Joseph Kirk—W
Havens	John R. Lashbrook	James Chandler's	
	—W	BIGGERS, Harvey P.	21 Sept. 1843
BERRY, J. O.	10 Sept. 1849	Amanda Heck	John Heck—B
Mary E. Lee	Thomas K. Berry—	BIGGERS, Nelson	4 Mar. 1850
md. by John L.	B	Lucy Woodward	George Woodward
Chadbourne			—B
BERRY, James W.	17 Nov. 1846	BIGGERS, William T.	10 Feb. 1853
Margaret Johnson	Lemuel Berry—B	Georgana Hoff-	John Green, J. R.
	L. G. Berry—W	man	Key, Robt. Means
BERRY, Patrick	3 May 1854	md. by R. C.	—W
Margaret Foyle	Mrs. B. McSweeney,	Grundy at her	
md. 4 May by J.	John McNamara	father's	
F. McSweeney	—W	BILUE (BALLOU),	15 Oct. 1838
BERRY, Thomas	23 Mar. 1848	Wm.	Wesley Meenach—B
Nancy Calvert	Stephen W. Parker	Susan Watson	
	—B	BIRNE, Patrick	25 Oct. 1852
BERRY, William	14 June 1848	Mary Hughs	Thos. Ryan—W
Amanda Poe	Edward Poe—B	md. by John	Margaret Galligan
BERRY, Willis	10 May 1836	Francis McSweeney	—W
Sarah Lundford	Joel Perham—B		
BERTRAM, Henry	5 July 1859	BISHOP, Wm., Jr.	22 July 1845
Mary Westfall	John Eidel—W	Margaret DeAt-	Benj. Jacobs—B
md. by Peter	John Zeck—W	well	
Antes	Henry Atherton—W	BLACK, Joseph H.	3 Feb. 1849
BEST, Edward M.	12 Mar. 1850	Mary E. Tabb	Robert Tabb—B
Martha M. Masterson	Minrod H. Robinson—B	BLACK, William H.	26 Mar. 1855
BEST, Ephraim I.	23 Mar. 1848	Louisa R. Bullock	L. Cooper—W
Amanda F. Fleming	Geo. W. Fleming—B	md. 27 Mar. at	Jos. Varian—W
BEST, John K.	18 Aug. 1845	David R. Bul-	
Keziah Wood	Judson Wood—B	lock's	
BEST, Joseph	J. J. Wood—W	BLACKBURD, John	2 Aug. 1853
Rebecca Slack	17 Mar. 1834	Susan Henson	James Fagan, Wm.
BEST, Paul T.	Jacob A. Slack—B	md. 3 Aug. at	Monohan, Abram
Elizabeth Mary		Geo. Monohan's	Williams—W
Owens	20 Aug. 1860	BLACKBURN, Joseph	5 Oct. 1852
md. 21 Aug. by	E. K. Owens—W	Elizabeth Frances	L. B. Cooper—W
E. S. Dudley, at	L. B. Goggin—W	Bullock	W. G. Bullock—W
Theodoric Owens	Wm. Gill—W	md. at D. R. Bul-	
		lock's	
		BLADES, Arthur	8 Feb. 1845
		Amanda Donovan	John Donovan—B
		md. 9 Feb. by	
		James Ward	

BLADES, John Sarah G. Hieatt	5 Sept. 1845 Lewis H. Long—B	BOLINGER, George W. Sarah Ann Maf- ford md. at Wash- ton by Chas. B. Egan	1 Mar. 1853 Martin Steel, Chas. McCardle, John Brown—W
BLADES, Wm. Amanda Gates	19 Sept. 1840 John Gates—B	BOOTEN, John Louise Maria Owens md. 11 Nov. at Mt. Gilead Church	10 Nov. 1855 Isaac V. Hull—W Wm. W. Hull—W
BLAND, Charles Elizabeth Ann Piles	14 Dec. 1846 John Piles—B	BOOTEN, William C. Mary Shelten	8 Nov. 1847 Franklin R. Berry —B
BLAND, James Martha Jane Arthur	2 Dec. 1850 James Arthur—B	BOOTH, John L. Catherine M. Durst	30 Mar. 1852 md. 30 Mar. by J. W. Warder
BLANTON, Daniel W. Nancy Williams (of Mayslick) md. 23 May at Dr. Williams'	22 May 1854 Henry D. Johnson, S. C. Scott, B. C. Duke—W	BOOTHE, Rial M. Angeline H. Rye md. at Lewis Pierce's	23 Nov. 1859 Robt. Downing—W Lewis Pierce—W
BLATTERMAN, George W. Ellenor O. Collins	23 Oct. 1843 Nath'l D. Hunter— B	BOUGHNER, Isaac Mary Eliza Mc- Clanahan md. by S. L. Rob- inson	9 Mar. 1857 Henry Rudy—W Francis McClana- han & Mary Phister—W
BLEDSOE, Robert C. Lucy M. Walton md. 18 Dec. at Simeon Walton's	17 Dec. 1850 John A. Robinson— W Wm. H. McKinnie —W	BOULDEN, Ephraim Mary Baker	15 May 1837 William Massey—B Nancy Baker—M
BLISS, John Jane McTiggett	31 Dec. 1834 John Green—B David Vanderpo (?) —C (father-in- law to Jane)	BOULIN, Luke Mary Marron md. by John Joyce	14 Nov. 1851 John McHugh—B
BLISS, Stephen V. Susan I. Sidwell md. 27 Nov. at Mrs. Nancy Sid- well's	26 Nov. 1855 H. C. Holton, Nim- rod Robinson, Thomas Daulton —W	BOWERS, Samuel C. Mary Dougherty	16 Aug. 1841 Mansfield Calvert —B
BLOOD, David Lucy P. Dowtaine md. 30 Jan.	28 Jan. 1851 Lorenzo Downtain —B	BOWLING, Gabriel G. Sarah Jane Ache- son md. 6 Apr.	5 Apr. 1847 Jeremiah Acheson —B
BODEHAMER, Wm. Lucinda Johnson	21 Oct. 1834 Nath'l A. Johnson —B	BOWLING, Wm. Mrs. Permelia Hieatt Hodges	17 Sept. 1838 Marion Hieatt—B B. S. Hieatt—C (of Dover, Ky.; Ma- rion son of B. S. Hieatt)
BOHL, Adam Lausa Huber	21 Dec. 1844 John Jacob Bohrar —B	BOWMAN, Joshua Catherine Higdon	13 Aug. 1851 Wm. L. Higdon—B
BOLINGER, Charles Sarah McNutt	19 Apr. 1836 William McNutt—B	BOYCE, Asher Matilda Staton	1 Sept. 1853 Wm. O. Boyd, Susan Boyd—W
BOLINGER, Charles Mrs. Mary Dear- ing md. 28 Sept. at Newton Bate- man's	24 Sept. 1859 John Finch—W Thomas Gaither—W		
BOLINGER, Frederick Sally Finch	30 Mar. 1841 Dennis Day (Dale) —B John Finch—F		

BOYD, Henry C. Matilda Nichols	11 Oct. 1841 James Nichols—B	BRAMBEL, Harrison Nancy Tucker md. 25 Mar. by John A. Clark	19 Mar. 1852 H. L. Tucker—B
BOYD, James Elvira A. Bullock	23 Jan. 1841 Marshall Stubble- field—B	BRAMEL, Henry Mary Maria Taylor	16 Dec. 1839 Caleb Taylor—B
BOYD, John G. Frances D. Anno md. 3 Feb. by John B. Evans	30 Jan. 1846 Edward Anno—B Wm. Anno—C	BRAMEL, Lewis Nancy I. Layton md. at Lewis L. Walker's	7 Jan. 1860 Oliver G. Layton— W
BOYD, Joseph B. Julia Harbin md. 26 June by R. C. Grundy	26 June 1851 James Wormald—B	BRAMEL, Richard Sabina Jane Tay- lor md. 1 Nov. at J. C. Taylor's	Jas. Hendrickson— W
BOYS, Lewis Mary Jane Boys md. 3 Jan. by Stephen M. Mer- rill	2 Jan. 1860 John Stallcup—W Samuel Grigsby—W	BRAMMELL, John Mrs. Emma Cal- vert	30 Oct. 1860 Benj. F. Preston— W
BRACKEN, John L. Eliza Boyd md. by E. Danvin at Ephriam Lee's	7 Oct. 1852 Ephriam Lee, Mary Lee, et al—W	BRAMMELL, Samuel Jane Taylor	Richard Heddleson —W
BRADFORD, Jacob D. Ellen H. Meenach md. at her father's by W. W. Black	2 Mar. 1857 R. A. Bullock—W W. Gettis—W Thos. Colburn—W	BRAMMELL, William Nancy Jane Thomas	18 Jan. 1843 Harris M. King—B
BRADLEY, Garrett Margaret Bradley md. by Emery Whitaker, J. P.	25 Nov. 1859 George Graham, Samuel W. Ownes, et al—W.	BRAPSON, John Ann Cochran	15 Apr. 1836 George Taylor—B
BRADLEY, Strother Eliza Brayfield	2 May 1837 Obed Brayfield—B	BRATT, Moses Elizabeth Thomp- son md. 30 Dec. at Joseph Thomp- son's	29 Dec. 1845 Staley Thomas—B
BRADSHAW, David Mrs. Sarah A. Dawson	3 Sept. 1850 F. M. Sheppard—B	BRATTON, Milton Mary Wiggins	23 Jan. 1850 Robt. A. Cochran —B
BRAFFORD, Thomas Mrs. Sarah Brit- ton md. 20 Nov. by N. W. Darlington	19 Nov. 1859 Daniel Carter—W Wm. L. Britton—W	BRATTON, Robert Catherine Dono- van	30 Dec. 1852 E. D. Anderson, Wm. A. Castoe, George Critten- den—W
BRAGG, Sylvanus I. Polly McGraw	10 Oct. 1839 Hiram McGraw—B Isaiah McGraw—F	BRATTON, Wallis Sarah Suit	21 May 1838 Geo. C. Adamson— B
BRAMBLE, James Sarah Cobb	9 Feb. 1837 John Cobb—B	BRAYFIELD, Obediah Elizabeth J. Hopper	27 June 1842 Aaron Donovan—B
BRAMBLE, Sanford Parker Elizabeth West md. 1 Jan. 1852 by J. W. Ross, M. G.	31 Dec. 1851 Luther T. Collins— B	BREEN, Martin Anastacia Tobin md. 15 Dec. at St. Patrick's Church by Rev. L. Young	20 Sept. 1836 Walter Suit—B
BRAMBLE, Wash- ton Harriett Calvert	1 Mar. 1841 Allison Calvert—B	BREEN, Thomas Mary Burns md. by J. N. Bro-	27 July 1839 Elijah Hopper—B
			10 Dec. 1860 John Murphy—W Mary Brophy—W
			19 Nov. 1859 James Coogan—W Jane Breen—W

gard, Pastor, St. Patrick's Church		BRIGGS, Greenberry Nancy Hix	2 Nov. 1840 John Hix—B Samuel W. Owens —W
BREESE, William Elizabeth Ellen Johnston	12 Apr. 1848 John Johnston—B md. by G. W. Thompson	BRITTAINE, Andrew J. Martha N. Chandler	13 Nov. 1850 Nath'l Chandler—B
BREEZE, John Lucy Ann Brown- ing md. 7 June at Al- fred Highfield's	4 June 1859 Richard Lindsay— W Wm. Breeze—W	BRITTAINE, Andrew J. Elizabeth Martha Scott age 19, b. Mason County	27 Nov. 1852 James Scott—W md. 28 Oct. by John Young
BRENNAN, Patrick Catherine Foy md. by John F. McSweeney	2 May 1853 Dominick & Ann Foy—W	BRITTAINE, Ebenezer Joanna Higdon	22 Nov. 1844 Levi Higdon—B
BRENT, Charles L. Matilda Chambers	10 Feb. 1836 Joseph S. Chambers —B	BRODERICK, Joseph Forman Frances Cox	6 Oct. 1841 Wm. S. Coburn—B Edward Cox—F
BREWINGTON, Wil- liam Nora Lamar md. at W. W. La- mar's by E. P. Benkner	15 May 1855 James Pierce—W Armisted Purnell— W	BRODY, Michael Margaret Dwire md. by John Joyce	20 July 1851 Cornelius Horan—B
BREWNER, Augustus Henrietta Otto	5 Nov. 1840 Valentine King—B	BRONAUGH, Austin S. Sarah A. Bro- naugh	29 Apr. 1834 David Bronaugh—B
BRICKLE, Theodore B. Elizabeth Hise	23 Nov. 1838 Wm. Clemons—B	BRONAUGH, D. Sarah Ward	1 Nov. 1837 James Ward—B
BRIDGES, Nathan E. Elenor Williams	1 Apr. 1837 Lorenzo Conwell— B	BROOKE, Robert H. Catherine Down- tain Wm. Downtain— F, says Catherine 21.	14 Dec. 1846 John N. Brooke—B Lorenzo Downtain —W
BRIDGES, William S. Amanda M. Boyd William Boyd—F	22 Aug. 1843 Curtis S. Pemberton —B	BROOKINS, Hamil- ton S. Ann Hill	2 Mar. 1840 Nathan Hill—B
BRIDWELL, Robert Ann Ross	17 Dec. 1844 Peyton Oliver—B Thos. Y. Payne (Gdn. of Ann) —C	BROOKS, Elder John A. Susan E. Osborne md. 15 Oct. at Chas. Osborne's	9 Oct. 1857 Wm. Holton, Jr.— W Samuel Frazee—W
BRIARLY, Basil Lydia Ann Fred- erick md. at John Fred- erick's by W. W. Gardner	1 Oct. 1857 Jas. Stephenson—W	BROOKS, John T. Elizabeth Branch Anderson	4 Aug. 1834 James M. Shackel- ford—B Susan M. Anderson —M
BRIERLY, Ben. Martha Caroline Reed	5 June 1851 John Foley—B md. 6 July by John T. Brooks	BROOMFIELD, Allen S. Lorinda Willett md. 6 Feb. by W. W. Gardner	1 Feb. 1851 Benj. Willett—B
BRIERLY, George Elizabeth Murray John McNeill—W	3 Nov. 1843 Thomas Briery—B Marion Dawson—W	BROPHY, Thomas Margaret Cahill	11 Aug. 1852 Patrick Ryan—W

md. 11 Aug. by John Joyce	Ellen Brannan—W	BROWNING, Andrew J. Mary Jane Cock- rell md. at M. T. Cockrell's by Geo. Hunt	26 Mar. 1857 E. F. Metcalf, John Hunt, J. F. Young —W
BROPHY, William Nancy Delany md. 20 Nov. by John F. McSweeney	19 Nov. 1853 Wm. Russell—W Bridgett Mahoney— W	BROWNING, Eli Catherine Dye	20 Apr. 1844 Joseph Hitt—B
BROTHERS, John Ann Eliza Taylor md. 18 Nov. by Geo. K. Harding	17 Nov. 1851 Joseph Tyler—B	BROWNING, Josiah Sarah Mattly	23 Dec. 1843 Andrew Mattly—B
BROUGH, Charles M. Rachel Haughey	6 Dec. 1837 John Haughey—B	BROWNING, Marcus E. Angeline Rees md. 11 Sept. by John T. Brooks	10 Sept. 1849 Wm. S. Griffin—B
BROUGH, John Ann C. Ritchey	22 May 1834 David W. Ritchey— B	BROWNING, Samuel Mary Elizabeth Hanna	18 Nov. 1851 Wm. Rice, et al—W md. 20 Nov.
BROWN, Coleman D. Ellen S. Killgour	27 May 1835 Robt. Kilgour—B	BROWNING, Thomas Sarah C. Jones md. 31 Mar. at Henry Hite's	27 Mar. 1853 Newton Hornbuckle, Wilfred B. Ownes —W
BROWN, Daniel Lucy Ann King	21 Dec. 1836 Daniel King—B	BROWNING, Thomas C. Jane C. Wilson	17 Jan. 1850 Charles — —B
BROWN, David Clarissa Willett	8 Apr. 1841 Robert Humphrey —B	BROWNING, Thomas P. Presha A. Walton md. 4 Mar. at Simeon Walton's	23 Mar. 1859 Dr. J. D. Parry—W Frank Owens—W
BROWN, George Elizabeth Elliott	16 Dec. 1846 Daniel Berry—B	BROWNING, William Nancy Jane Wil- son md. at James Wil- son's by Wm. H. Parker	7 Jan. 1857 Nelson Jackson—W Harden Perkins—W
BROWN, Isaac V. R. Nancy M. Taylor	12 Sept. 1836 George Green—B Charles Taylor—F	BRUCE, James B. Eliza Armstrong	23 June 1836 Francis C. Coburn —B
BROWN, James R. Mary Tinker md. 18 Sept. by R. C. Grundy	14 Sept. 1839 Thos. Y. Payne—B R. Brown, O. Tinker —W; Wm. Tink- er—C	BRUCE, Wm. M. Rebecca Ann At- well Joseph Atwell—F of Brandenburg, Meade County—C	14 Jan. 1850 Squire L. Helm—B Wm. Fairleigh—W
BROWN, John Elizabeth Taylor md. 9 Apr. by Harrison Goslin	5 Apr. 1841 Joshua Taylor—B	BUFORD, Merry Catherine G. Dim- mitt	23 Mar. 1839 Jas. Gorsuch—B
BROWN, Lawson E. Mary Watson Cain Watson—F	5 Jan. 1841 Daniel R. Cracraft —B	BUHLER, Gottlieb Margaret Giesler md. 24 Feb. by R. C. Grundy	23 Feb. 1852 Peter Seiler—B
BROWN, Peter Delphia Ann Hampton	24 Apr. 1850 William Wilson—B		
BROWN, Richard Sarah Mattingly	30 Mar. 1840 Richard Mattingly —B		
BROWN, Wm. R. Harriet Arthur R. I. Hughey—W	9 Apr. 1838 Harrison Richard- son, Gdn. of William		
BROWNING, Andrew J. Elizabeth M. Wil- lett	17 Dec. 1846 George Willett—B		

BUHLER, John Michael	13 Feb. 1856	James Henshall	gess & Daniel Runyon—W
Nancy Cobb md. by Peter Antes	Henry Body—W Joseph Brenner—W	BURGOYNE, Otho D. Deborah Sullivan md. 1 Dec. at Dr. John Shackleford's	3 Nov. 1859 John Shackelford, Sr., John Wilson & Delilah Burgoyn—W
BULLOCK, Alexander K. Maria W. Stubblefield	26 Aug. 1856 Winslow Parker— B A. P. Stubblefield— F	BURKE, Barney Bridgett Flaugher- ty md. by John Joyce	24 Apr. 1852 Patrick Greany—B
BULLOCK, David K. Catherine Preston	29 Aug. 1845 Wm. D. Coryell—B	BURKE, Bartley Mary Philibin md. by J. F. Mc- Sweeney	8 Apr. 1854 Michael Gallagher, Winifred Fox—W
BULLOCK, Edward L. Mrs. Katura Queen md. 15 Nov. at her house.	14 Nov. 1853 Robt. Powers—W Robt. Brook—W	BURKE, David Catherine Portly	2 Apr. 1853 Michael Ryan—W Mrs. Mary Ryan—W
BULLOCK, Simon R. Angeline Curtis md. 21 Dec.	17 Dec. 1849 John Curtis—B	BURKE, Edmund Mary Ann Fitz- patrick	29 Sept. 1851 Jacob Trisler—B md. 23 Oct.
BULLOCK, Thaddeus Elizabeth Rains	18 Feb. 1847 John Curtis—B	BURKE, Michael Catherine Graly md. by John F. McSweeney	2 May 1853 Brian Mahon—W Anne Lally—W
BULLOCK, Wm. G. Cordelia Phillips	9 Nov. 1835 Wm. O. Phillips—B	BURKE, Patrick Honora Hushy md. by John F. McSweeney	21 Sept. 1853 Andrew Flaherty— W Elizabeth Cuniff—W
BURCK, Joseph Victoria Smith md. by Peter Antes	3 Sept. 1859 Frederick Kurtz—W Christian Heyser— W	BURKE, William Bridgett Costelly md. by John Joyce	22 Apr. 1852 Barney Burke—B
BURGESS, Harrison G. Martha Ann Lewis	7 Nov. 1836 Worsham Anderson— B	BURLINGAME, Mer- rell Kate Lamar md. at W. W. Lamar's	26 Apr. 1860 Henry C. Barkley— W James Brewington—W
BURGESS, Joseph V. Charity Morris	7 Mar. 1842 James M. Morris—B	BURNS, George Bridget Bean	13 July 1844 Matthew Cogan—B
BURGESS, Michael R. Sarah Ann Runyon md. 5 Dec. by R. C. Ricketts, L. R. Dobyns—W	4 Dec. 1839 David Morris—B Asa R. Runyon of Mayslick—F Mordecai Burgess— F	BURNS, Thomas Aura Grady	9 Apr. 1850 John Cochran—B
BURGESS, Ormeal B. Phebe D. Killfore	27 Jan. 1842 Coleman D. Brown— B	BURR, Samuel Elizabeth Holt md. 26 Feb. at Thomas Holt's	5 Feb. 1856 Elizabeth Holt, Sr. & Thos. Holt—W
BURGESS, Nicholas Elizabeth Miller md. 31 Dec. by R. C. Grundy	30 Dec. 1854 Godfrey Miller & wife; Lewis Golling & wife—W	BURRISS, Benj. F. Elizabeth Ogden md. at Benj. Ogden's	19 Feb. 1856 John Lunsford, Mary Peddicord, Mary C. Jacobs—W
BURGESS, Upton Eleanor S. Linn	4 Jan. 1834 John Linn—B Ebenezer Linn—F		
BURGESS, Wm. S. Mary R. Runyon md. 6 May by	28 Apr. 1856 Henry Johnson, Michael R. Bur-		

BURROUGHS, John S.	12 Nov. 1838
Elizabeth Cornelius	Wm. Cornelius—B
BURROWS, George	16 Jan. 1856
Margaret Jane	James Brewington
Atherton	—W
md. at Onesimus	John A. Robinson—
Atherton's	W
BURROWS, William	29 Dec. 1852
Charlotte Lynn	George Graham—W
md. 30 Dec.	Robert McNeely—
BURT, Abram B.	W
Ellen Walker	3 Oct. 1843
BURTON, John J.	David Walker—B
Mrs. Sarah Ann	24 Nov. 1856
Stribling	John Gault—W
BURTON, Wm.	md. at Haywood
Sally Ann Campbell	Burton's by Ma-
BURTON, William	son Owen
Miner Hinton	18 Apr. 1839
BUTTEN, Caleb	Wm. Hesler—B
Ann Summers	29 July 1846
BYRAM, Alfred	James Lee—B
Louisa Davis	22 Dec. 1834
Thos. Davis—C	Asa Summers—B
BYRNE, Dennis	29 Aug. 1842
Ann Murphy	David Davis—B
md. by J. N. Bro-	Mary Davis—W
gard	1 June 1860
BYRON, Andrew	Andrew Cahill—W
Ellen Ryan	Julia Cahill—W
md. by John	
Joyce	31 Jan. 1852
BYRON, Roger	Jeremiah Maher—B
Mary Ryan	
md. 23 Feb.	
BYRON, William	23 Feb. 1854
Catherine Hayes	John Lonergan—W
md. 8 Aug. by J.	Brigid Ryan—W
N. Brogard	1 Aug. 1859
BYRON, William	Catherine Fitzgerald & John Rork
Sarah Ryan	—W
md. by J. N. Bro-	5 Oct. 1859
gard, St. Patrick's	Margaret Maher—
Church.	W
	Patrick Mara—W

(To be continued in August Magazine)

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## Queries

One query may be submitted at a time by any reader, with name and address. Please give all known data as to names, dates, marriages, and locations of family covered by query. Use typewriter, if possible. Queries conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

**G-'49. Franklin-Allison-Kirk-Knight.**—Joseph Franklin, living in Stafford Co., Virginia, ca. 1790, m. Elizabeth Allison; their son, John Weedon Franklin, b. prob. Stafford Co., 27 June 1791, d. at Germantown, Bracken Co., Kentucky, 21 May 1867; m. in Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., 13 Feb. 1819, Ana Mary, dau. of Benjamin & Sarah (Knight) Kirk, who was b. Mason Co., Ky., ca. 1800; d. Harrisonville, Mo., 8 Feb. 1872. Want parentage of Joseph Franklin, his w. Elizabeth Allison, Benjamin Kirk, and his w. Sarah Knight, with any information, particularly proof of Revolutionary service in the several lines. Mrs. Maxine Chilton Merwin, 3370½ Canfield Avenue, Los Angeles 34, California.

**G-'49. Archer-Saunders-Gaylord.**—John Archer, b. 1788, m. Mary Saunders, b. 1796. Their son, Montzuma Saunders Archer, b. in Virginia, 1824, m. ca. 1851, Sarah Ann Gaylord, who was b. 1832. The Archer family moved to Adams Co., Illinois bef. 1840. Sarah Ann was dau. of Rev. John Gaylord and his w., Lucinda Grinnell, who was b. in New York State and d. shortly bef. 1855, in Ohio; she had a sister, Caroline Grinnell. Wanted, data on ancestry of John Archer, his w., Mary Saunders, John Gaylord and his w., Lucinda Grinnell. Olive E. Archer, Route 2, Albion, Iowa.

**G-'49. Lawless-Barnes.**—John Lawless owned land in Charlotte Precinct, Dutchess Co., N. Y., which in 1802 he gave to his eldest son, Joseph, who sold it to Michael Hyzer. In 1867 the Hyzer heirs sold this land to James Roosevelt, father of the late President, whose Memorial Library now stands on site; Great Nine Partners, Lot No. 6. John Lawless was a private in 6th Dutchess Co. Militia. He m. Sarah Barnes, b. 1755, d. 22 Sept. 1842, supposed to have been dau. of Joseph Barnes and his wife Sarah, dau. of John & Alice (Wodell) Butts. Would like proof on this point, with data on both generations. Children of John & Sarah (Barnes) Lawless were: 1. Joseph, who m. 29 Dec. 1799, Cornelia Myers and had children; 2. Mary, b. 22 Aug. 1781, d. 4 Aug. 1873, m. abt. 1800, Abraham Van Amden, who was b. 3 Dec. 1772, d. 8 Oct. 1830. They had children. 3. James, m. Mary Allen. Went West and was killed by Indians. 4. Samuel, m. Evis —. In 1843 lived at Chenango Point, Chenango Co., N. Y. 5. William (uncertain, wish proof of this son). 6. Sarah m. Jacob Haight. They had children. 7. Esther m. Richard Mabbitt, lived in town of Washington, Dutchess Co.; had son Joseph Mabbitt. 8. John, b. abt. 1793; 9. Josiah (called Jacob), m. — May 1795, d. — Nov. 1873; m. (1) Sarah Sleigh, who d. 1825; (2) 1831, Anna, dau. of Dr. George Slead; all of Clinton, Dutchess Co. 10. Ann, b. — Aug. 1796, d. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 Sept. 1880, m. 28 Sept. 1816, Elijah, son of William & Susannah (Buckingham) Martin. He was b. 1787, d. 21 Jan. 1852.

Sarah Barnes, above, had sister, who m. — Collins. In family was Rebecca Collins of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co. and of Clinton (now Hyde Park).

Would appreciate help on any of above lines. Mrs. Araminta N. Mahoney, 100 Forbiss Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**G-49. McConnell.**—Abram McConnell, b. York Co., Pennsylvania, 16 Oct. 1757, d. Washington Co., Virginia, 7 Aug. 1830. Desire names of his parents with places and dates of their births, deaths and marriage. Mrs. Elizabeth McC. Las-sotovitch, 2928 St. Paul Street, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

**G-49. Cuthbert.**—Benjamin Cuthbert, War of 1812 soldier, d. in army hospital at Burlington, Vermont, March 1814; m. Achsah Morse Cuthbert. Children: Almira, Louisa, Belenda. In 1790 Census listed as living at Brandon, Vt. Would like parents of Benjamin Cuthbert, with data. Harry A. Biederman, Osseo, Minnesota.

**G-49. Goodrich-Short.**—William C. Goodrich m. Martha —. They lived in Brunswick Co., Virginia, and had son, John, b. there 20 Aug. 1807, who m. in 1831, Mildred Short. Would like full data on William C. Goodrich, including parents. Also, surname of his wife, Martha, with her parents and data. Mrs. Lucy Thomas Fowler, P. O. Box 14, Loudon, Tennessee.

**G-49. Catron-Pool-Jones.**—Stephen Catron, b. Grayson Co., Virginia, 1812; m. 1834, Emily Bates Pool, who was b. Grayson Co., 1812. Her mother was — Jones. Wish full names of Emily's parents, bros. & sister, and grandparents, with proof and all possible data. (Miss) Ruth E. Frev, 407 Marshall Street, Paris, Illinois.

**G-49. Jameson-Reece.**—Samuel Jameson, b. 3 Sept. 1766, d. 23 Aug. 1836; m. Rebecca Reece, b. 2 Dec. 1769, d. 3 Apr. 1850. They lived in or near Sweetwater, McMinn Co., Tennessee; had large family; some of whom went to Missouri. Where was Samuel Jameson born; when did he go to Tennessee? Also desire his ancestry. Mrs. W. A. Roper, 327 No. Green Street, Gainesville, Georgia.

**G-49. Palmer-Simmons.**—Joshua Palmer m. Abigail Simmons of New York State. Their known children were: William; Edwin; Annett, who m. Ed Hand; Lucinda, who m. Douglas Armstrong. Abigail had bro., George Abel Simmons, who was U. S. Congressman from New York. He was b. in New Hampshire, 1791, d. abt. 1857, Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y. The following notice was found, "Abigail Palmer, wife of Joshua died Oct. 31, 1831, aged 31 years. New Hartford, N. Y." Are these two Abigail Palmers identical? Any information concerning ancestry of Joshua & Abigail (Simmons) Palmer will be appreciated. Hazel G. Clark (Mrs. B. G.) 623½ Pine Avenue, Long Beach 12, California.

**G-49. Price-Tyson.**—Gen. Sterling Price, Confederate, Civil War officer had dau., Mary Ann, who m. James Tyson. Have names of their children. Need place and date of their marriage; also places and dates of their children's marriages. Mrs. Eugene Tyson, Omak, Washington.

**G-49. Derr-Roschong.**—Johannes Jacob Durr 1248 So. Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles 6, Calif. Hanover, Montgomery Co., Penna., 1753, d. (when and where?); m. Anna Maria, dau. of Philip & Anna Maria ( ) Roschong of Limerick, Mont-

gomery Co., Penna., Huguenots. She was b. 1751. Wish any Revolutionary service for John Derr or Philip Roschong. Also full name of Philip's wife, with their dates and locations. Mrs. Homer Derr, 1248 So. Manhattan Place, Los Angeles 6, California.

**G-49. Peterson-Batte-Kinchen-Thweatt-Harris.**—John Peterson, of age in 1677, d. Isle of Wight Co., Virginia, 1732. Will does not name wife; records of Bristol Parish indicate her to have been Fanny —; though tradition is that she was Martha, dau. of Thomas Batte, Jr., the explorer. Their son, Batte Peterson, d. Brunswick Co., Va., 1852, m. Eliza Kinchen. They had a grandson, Kinchen Peterson Thweatt, b. Georgia, 4 June 1789; d. Upson Co., Ga., 13 Jan. 1849; m. (2) Eliza Harris, b. (where?), 19 June 1802, d. Upson Co., Ga., 12 Oct. 1848; both bur. in Thomaston, Ga. Would like name of Eliza Harris' parents; her father supposed to have been Revolutionary soldier. Also, wish ancestry of Eliza Kinchen, with additional data on any of above lines. Margaret Stovall Searcy (Mrs. James Kinchen), 601 South Rolla Street, Rolla, Missouri.

**G-49. Hendricks-Hughes.**—William Hendricks m. in Pulaski Co., Ky., Polly Hughes. He had bros., James Hendricks, b. 21 Sept. 1790, who m. 17 Sept. 1813, Jennie Atkins; and John Hendricks, b. 19 Nov. 1791, who m. Jane —; both left Pulaski Co. for Indiana or Illinois. Polly had bros., Henry Clay Hughes, b. 2 May 1831; and Grandville Hughes, b. 3 Apr. 1833, who moved to Missouri, and later during Gold Rush, on to the West. Would like to hear from descendants of all these brothers of William Hendricks and Polly Hughes. O. U. Conwell, Box 412, San Diego, California.

**G-49. Shank-Razor-Heiter.**—Henry Shank m. Catherine Raso; from Virginia to Montgomery Co., Ohio ca. 1819. Their son, John, b. 1802, d. 1881, m. 1823, Catherine Heiter, who was b. 1802, d. 1885. Wish places of birth, death, marriage for both Henry Shank and Catherine Raso; also their parents, with data, and any Revolutionary service in either line. Ruth A. Derr, 1248 So. Manhattan Place, Los Angeles 6, Calif.

**G-49. Kuhns-Stambaugh.**—Philip Kuhns, b. 11 Apr. 1747, d. Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania, 1822; m. ca. 1769, Margaret Stambaugh of Northampton Co., Penna. Have Revolutionary service in Kuhns line; but wish proof of service, if any, in Stambaugh line, with all available data. Would like to correspond with interested descendants of this Stambaugh family. Elizabeth Hartzell Christner (Mrs. L. M.), 923 West Main Street, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania.

**G-49. Hough-Skinner.**—Samuel Hough, b. 1774, lived in Loudoun Co., Virginia, m. there 2 Jan. 1797 (date of marriage bond), Zoubeide Skinner. Children: Ellinor, Elizabeth, Sarah, William, Delilah, John H., who d. y. Samuel Hough moved with these children in 1818 to Christian Co., Kentucky—his wife prob. having d. in Virginia. She was also called *Azuba* and *Zuby*, and known to have been a native of Loudoun County. Est. settlement of Phineas Skinner (Loudoun Co. Will Bk E, p. 213) names "Suby" Skinner as one of heirs. Could this have been above Zoubeide? Would like any information concerning Zoubeide (Skinner) Hough. Mrs. James R. Spraker, 64 Dorchester Road, Buffalo 13, N. Y.

**MINUTES**  
**NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT**  
**REGULAR MEETING**

**April 23, 1949**

THE Regular Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, in the President General's Reception Room, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:35 a.m., on Saturday, April 23, 1949.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, read Scripture and led in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers*: Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Lee, Miss Matthies, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Lammers, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Cook, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Carwithen, Miss McMackin, Mrs. Frierson, Mrs. Sisler, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Graybill, Mrs. Sartell, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Williams, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Rowland, Miss Gibson, Miss Caraway, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Burns, Miss Gupton. *State Regents*: Mrs. Fallaw, Mrs. James, Mrs. Gerig, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. White, Mrs. Trewella, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Fedderson, Mrs. Friedli, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Henely, Mrs. Ainsworth, Dr. Jones, Mrs. Pharr, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Worrall, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Park, Miss Horne, Mrs. Wienbergen, Mrs. McMillen, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Scharnweber, Mrs. Gupton, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Repasse, Mrs. Swem, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Curry. *State Vice Regents*: Mrs. Lee, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Moseley, England.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Laura Clark Cook, read her report.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 16th to April 23rd:

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and is now presented for confirmation:

Captain William Rowan, Livermore, Kentucky.

**LAURA CLARK COOK,**  
**Organizing Secretary General.**

Miss Cook moved the confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Miller. Carried.

Mrs. Rhoades moved that 7 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Miss Matthies. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. William V. Tynes, read her report.

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to report 215 applications presented to the Board.

**THEL M. TYNES,**  
**Registrar General.**

Mrs. Tynes moved that 250 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss McMackin. Carried.

This Historian General, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, urged the sale of Christmas cards and the *D. A. R. Cookbook* for the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Fund, and assured the members of the Board that the project could be completed this year if the members of the Society would support these projects.

It was emphasized that orders for the cards and cookbooks should be sent to Mrs. William Langston, of Pennsylvania, but that checks could be made payable to the Treasurer General.

The Librarian General, Miss Helen McMackin, read her report.

**Report of Librarian General**

During the week of Congress it was a pleasure to see the interest shown in the new library. Many comments were made regarding its beauty and spaciousness, with room for growth of our fine collections. The new state flags were considered a beautiful addition to our new quarters. Hundreds of members were helped with genealogical problems and pleased with the facilities offered. Our new Reference Tables were used constantly and considered a very helpful and substantial addition to our equipment. In all, the membership were well pleased with the library in Memorial Continental Hall.

The following list of 38 books, 25 pamphlets and 11 manuscripts were received in the library during the week of Congress.

**BOOKS**

**CONNECTICUT**

*Thomas Barnes of Hartford and Farmington.* Frederick R. Barnes. 1943. From Connecticut D.A.R.

**DELAWARE**

*Les Combattants Francais De La Guerre Americaine 1778-1783.* 1903. From Delaware D.A.R.

**ILLINOIS**

*Randall and Allied Families.* Frank A. Randall. 1943. From Miss Ruth Randall through Fort Dearborn Chapter. Following 2 books from Alliance Chapter:  
*Annals of Augusta County, Va. from 1726 to 1871.* Joseph A. Waddell. 1902.

## MICHIGAN

*Genealogy of the Descendants of John Eliot 1598-1905.*  
From Michigan D.A.R.

## NEBRASKA

*History of Nebraska.* Harrison Johnson. 1880. From Omaha Chapter.

## NEW JERSEY

*John Cooper, Patriot.* Isabella C. MacGeorge. 1948. From Katharine E. MacGeorge through Nassau Chapter.

*Pew Renters of Christ Church, St. Peter's and St. James' from 1776 to 1815.* W. W. Montgomery. From Katharine E. MacGeorge through Lenni Lenape Society C.A.R.

*Perkins Genealogy.* Thomas A. Perkins. 1947. From New Jersey D.A.R.

## NEW YORK

*Historic Westchester, 1683-1933.* Elizabeth Cushman & Herbert B. Nichols. 1933. From Harvey Birch Chapter.

Following 2 books from New York D.A.R.:

*Daughters of the American Revolution Yearbook, State of New York.* 1947-48.

*Collections of the Ulster Historical Society.* Vol. 1. 1860-62.

## OHIO

*Genealogy of the Tenney Family.* Horace A. Tenney. 1875. From Ohio D.A.R.

## OKLAHOMA

Following 2 books from Oklahoma D.A.R.:

*Successful Oklahomans.* Rex Harlow. 1927.

*Makers of Government in Oklahoma.* R. F. & V. E. Harlow. 1930.

## TEXAS

*Anson Jones, the Last President of Texas.* Herbert Gambrill. 1948. From Mrs. W. S. Hunt.

## VIRGINIA

*Stories of the Shenandoah.* Gladys B. Clem. 1948. From the author through Col. Thomas Hughart Chapter.

## PAMPHLETS

## COLORADO

*Seeler Biography and Genealogy.* Milo Custer. 1918. From Alamosa Chapter.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Vignettes of Family History.* Harriet W. Pierson. 1946. (2 copies.) From the author.

## INDIANA

*History of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana.* 1948. From Mrs. Howard W. Miller, State Historian, in honor of Mrs. Howard Hancock, State Librarian.

## NEW JERSEY

*Family Record of Dea. Samuel Bancroft 1715-1782, of Reading, Mass.* 1922. From New Jersey D.A.R.

## NEW YORK

*The American Historical Record and Repertory of Notes and Queries.* Benson J. Lossing, ed. Vol. 1, No. 1. 1872. From Fayetteville Chapter.

## VIRGINIA

*History of Beaver Creek Church, Henry Co., 1786.* Stella A. Thompson. 1933. From Frances Bland Randolph Chapter.

## OTHER SOURCES

*Ebenezer, Memorial Souvenir of the Centennial Commemoration of Dutch Immigration to the United States held in Holland, Michigan August, 1947.* Henry S. Lucas. From The Netherlands Information Bureau.

## MANUSCRIPTS

## GEORGIA

*Barnes, Cutter and Other Families.* From Barnard Trail Chapter.

## NEW YORK

Following 2 manuscripts from the compiler, Nellie L. Russell:

*Stephen Russell of East Hampton, L. I. & Conn. and Some of His Descendants.*

*Eleaser Rowley of East Haddam, Conn. and Some of His Descendants.*

Following 2 manuscripts from Fayetteville Chapter:

*Records of the Fayetteville Baptist Church.*

*Connell Family Bible Record.*

*Early Homes in Liberty.* Linda H. Cusator. From Beaverkill Chapter.

## OTHER SOURCES

*The Folks of Majorbigwaduce.* Grace Limeburner. No. 10. Purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund.

## PHOTOSTATS

## CONNECTICUT

Following 4 photostats from Eve Lear Chapter:

*Service for War of 1812 for God Day of New Haven.*

*Deed of Joshua Hotchkiss of New Haven.*

*Deed of John Eliot of Conn.*

*Quit Claim of Samuel Backus of New London.*

## PENNSYLVANIA

*Bible Records of the Roberts, Massey and Other Families.* From Mrs. Isaac H. Shelly through Valley Forge Chapter.

## GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

## BOOKS

## INDIANA

*Records of Grant County.* Vol. 4, Pt. 1.

## LOUISIANA

*Cemetery Records of Calcasieu Parish.* 1947.

## MASSACHUSETTS

*Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1736-1809, First Church, Springfield.* 1948.

## MICHIGAN

*Life of John Udell.* 1948.

*Early War Veterans of Hillsdale County.* 1948.

*Census of 1850 of Ingham County.* 1948.

*Miscellaneous Genealogical Records of Michigan.* 1948.

## MISSISSIPPI

*Genealogical Records of Mississippi.* 1948.

## MISSOURI

*Mortality Schedules of Jackson County.* 2 vols. 1948.

*Cemetery Records of Cape Girardeau and Adjoining Counties.* 1948.

*Index to Probate Records of Cooper, Greene, Johnson and Ray Counties.* 1949.

## NORTH CAROLINA

*Records of New Hanover County.* 1948.

## NEW JERSEY

*Early Deeds of Gloucester County.* Vol. 1. 1948.

## NEBRASKA

*Early Church Records of Lincoln.* 1948.

*First Methodist Church of Falls City.* 1948.

## OREGON

*Cemetery Records of Benton County.* 1948.

## TEXAS

*Marriage Records of Dallas County, 1861-1868.* 1948.

## VIRGINIA

*Marriage Records of Pulaski County, 1839-1900.* 1948.

## WEST VIRGINIA

*Cemetery Records of Cabell County.* Vol. 2. 1948.

## PAMPHLETS

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Descendants of Benjamin & Nancy (Nare) Cook of New York and Michigan.* 1948.

## MARYLAND

*Reynolds, Jewells, Walls and Kindred Families.* 1948.

*Bible Record of Joseph & Pamelia (Sikes) Worsley of Mass. & Ill.* 1948.

*Records of Dennis Family of Beverly Manor, Worcester Co.* 1948.

*Revolutionary Pension of Joseph Worsley of Rhode Island.* 1948.

*Avant Family in France and America.* 1948.

*Notes on Davis Families in America.* 1948.

*Bible of William Tell & Mary E. (Galvin) Adrian of Maryland.* 1948.

## MISSISSIPPI

*Family Bible Records.* 1948.

## OHIO

*Descendants of Esther (Reed) Abel-Stewart-Hester of Ohio and Indiana.* 1948.

## OREGON

*Wills of Lane County, 1867.* 1948.

## TEXAS

*Marriage Records of Jefferson County, Vol. 2, 1948.  
Cemetery Records of Brazoria County, 1948.*

## VIRGINIA

*Russell Parish Register, 1824-1936, 1948.*

## WEST VIRGINIA

*War of 1812 Pensioners on Government Rolls, 1883, 1948.*

## WISCONSIN

*Newspaper Clippings from the LaCrosse Tribune, 1948.*

## WYOMING

*Bible Records, 1948.*

HELEN McMACKIN,  
*Librarian General.*

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, read the minutes of the Friday morning meeting of the 58th Continental Congress, which were approved as read.

Mrs. Frierson moved that permission to use the

*insignia be hereby given to those states publishing histories which may also contain advertising.*  
Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

Arrangements were discussed for the 1950 banquet, and the state regents drew for places for their tables.

It was announced that the special Board meeting would be held June 8th; the regular meeting on October 12th, with the State Regents' Forum on October 11th.

The President General expressed her gratification for the pledges to the Building Fund and urged the states to send in their money promptly.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lammers, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

Adjournment was taken at 11:45 a.m.

MAYMIE D. LAMMERS,  
*Recording Secretary General,*  
*N. S. D. A. R.*

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